# The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. VOL. XXXI.—NO. 49.



The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1869.


## POETRY.

### A Little Boy's Pocket; or, the Young Philosopher.

Do you know what's in my pottet!
Such a lot of treasure's in it!
Listen now while I tell it—
Such a lot of sings it hold,
And all there is you sall be told
Every sin dat's in my pottet,
And when, and where, and how I dot it.

First of all, here's in my pottet
A beauty shell—I picked it up;
And here's the handle of a tup
That somebody has broke at tea;
The shell's a hole in it you see;
Nobody knows that I have dot it,
I keep it safe here in my pottet.

And here's my ball, too in my pocket
And here's my pennies one, two, fee,
That Aunty Mary gave to me:
To-morrow day I'll buy a spade,
When I'm out walking with the maid,
I can't put dat here in my pottet,
But I can use it when I've dot it.

Here's some more sings in my pocket!
Here's my lead and here's my string;
And once I had an iron ring,
But through a hole it lost one day,
And this is what I always say—
A hole's the worst sin in a pottet,
Have it mended when you've dot it.

—*Hearth and Home.*

## TRIFLES.

Wanted—A life-boat that will float on a sea of troubles.

A corn extractor that has never been patented—The Crow.

Bacheloric exclamation—"A lass!" Maidenly exclamation—"Ah men!"

When is a man like a tea-kettle on the boil? When he is going to sing.

Why is an oculist like an extemporaneous versifier?—Because he can improve eyes (improvise).

What is that which comes into existence about five or six feet from the ground, and is a sign of treachery and amity?—A kiss.

"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No not exactly; but I have broken three or four wagons," replied Simon.

Some of our contemporaries have recently published some interesting communications concerning the adulteration of food, and one paper has contained some rather surprising articles on milk. In our opinion however, the *best* article on milk is—cream.

A Nice Distinction.—"I' sell peppermints on Sunday," remarked a good old lady, who kept a candy-shop, "because they carries 'em to church and eats 'em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you wants comfits you must come week days. They are secular commodities."

Contraries.—People say that they shell peas when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust furniture when they undust, or take the dust from it; they scale fish when they unscale them. Many men say they are going to weed their gardens when they are weedy enough already.

The Sexes Defined.—Woman: A mass of fuss, feathers, furbelows, with a considerable sprinkling of vanity and conceit. Is used by milliners, dress-makers and hair-dressers to show off their wares to advantage. Man: A conglomeration of mock dignity, conceit, smoke and boots: derisively styled the "lords of creation." Is a useful appendage to woman, and occupies the moments of which his life is made up in twirling a cane, squinting through an eye-glass, and cultivating a moustache.

## ILLINOIS ITEMS.

An unusually large crop of peaches is promised in Southern Illinois this year.

The silver wedding of Mrs. L. W. Capen occurred at Bloomington on the 18th.

Galesburg has done a manufacturing business of nearly $1,000,000 the past year.

They have had Fred. Douglas and Elizabeth Cady Stanton at Bloomington lately.

The rates of toll on the Illinois and Michigan Canal for 1869 will be the same as in 1868.

The Democratic ticket was elected, as usual, at the municipal election in Cairo on Tuesday last.

Decatur is talking about selling out its public square and applying the proceeds to the payment of the city debt.

A man in Decatur attempted suicide a few days ago by taking laudanum, but was relieved by a stomach pump.

The Bloomington *Leader*, heretofore a weekly, has commenced the publication of a daily as an evening paper.

The "*Agitator*" is the somewhat significant name of a new woman's suffrage paper to be started by Mrs. Livermore at Chicago.

The macadamized road between Upper and Lower Alton is to be purchased by Madison county and made free. It will cost $4,500.

Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Education, lectures before the Odean Club, at Jacksonville, on Monday night next.

A part of the iron for the Carthage and Bloomington Railroad has arrived at New Orleans, and has been ordered shipped to Hamilton.

"T. G." (Thomas Gregg) is writing an interesting series of articles for the Carthage *Gazette* entitled "Recollections of Old Times in Hancock."

An Irishman in the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, as bridge keeper at Salt Creek, was found dead near Clinton on Saturday last.

A young child of Mr. Wm. Smith, at Springfield, was so badly scalded by drawing upon itself a cup of boiling milk, a few days ago, as to cause its death two days afterwards.

An attempt was made to poison the family of D. W. Orendorff, at Hopedale Station, McLean county, by throwing arsenic into the well and cistern lately. Seven arrests were made.

The Universalist Church at Young America, Warren county, Ill., was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 22d inst. The fire originated from furnaces in the basement. Loss $4,500; insured for $2,700.

Two men named Boyd and Barney have been arrested on the charge of committing a brutal outrage upon a blind woman and her daughter, aged fourteen, near Alton, a few days ago. Two others are implicated in the brutal affair.

It is stated that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company propose to resume operations in laying a double track on the main line of their road the beginning of April, and that the work will be continued until completed.

A horrible case of wholesale poisoning took place at Fosterburg, Madison county, a few nights since. A ball was given by a hotel keeper named Schultze, and a large party invited. During the evening some scoundrel, unknown, poisoned the liquor in use, and five or six persons were made very sick from the effects. Two of the victims, both young men, were reported dead on Thursday.

### Death of Gov. Palmer's Father.

Mr. Louis D. Palmer, the father of Governor John M. Palmer, died on [illegible]day, the 16th inst., at Litchfield, [illegible] lingering illness. He was in [illegible] year of his age. He was a [illegible] Virginia, and an estimable [illegible]nown gentleman. He was [illegible] seven sons, all of whom [illegible]rominence in various [illegible] different parts of the [illegible]on *Telegraph.*

## GEN. GRANT AND THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of the 23d inst., has the following:

> The silence which has so long been preserved by General Grant upon his Cabinet was broken to-day by his voluntarily speaking to several friends, of his future intention as to the War and Navy Departments. He said that *General Schofield had taken the War Department, at his personal request, to keep out a man whom he could not have got along with had not General Schofield accepted it;* that he should renominate him as Secretary of War, not with the intention of having him remain permanently, but as a compliment—not as an idle compliment—for he considered him as the best man in the country for the position. He said he should ask Senators to confirm him with the express understanding that he should remain but a few weeks, that there were some changes he desired to make in the army, and he could do it better with Schofield in the War Department, and "when what I have in my mind is accomplished, I shall send in the name of an eminent civilian, upon whom I have fixed to take Schofield's place."

The above is an instructive and significant commentary upon the position of those who are clamoring for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act, on the ground that Gen. Grant desires it. Here, according to the statement of Gen. Grant himself, as reported by the correspondent of a paper which favors repeal, he is represented as having induced Gen. Schofield to go into the War Department for his personal accommodation, with the distinct understanding that he would be sheltered there by the Tenure-of-Office Act—for, had it not been for that Act, it could not have been expected that he would remain there one moment after President Johnson discovered Gen. Grant's desire in this respect. Confessedly, then, General Grant is represented as having availed himself of that Act to circumvent the President and keep in the War Department an officer who was acceptable to himself.

We do not complain of Gen. Grant for this—on the contrary, the course which he pursued was universally approved by the unconditionally loyal men of the nation, and, we believe, it protected the country from the most disastrous consequences resulting from the President's revolutionary policy. But we think that those who assert that he is now anxious for the repeal of this Act, of the benefit of which he availed himself only a few months ago, pay but a poor compliment to him. We do not believe him guilty of any such glaring inconsistency.

Another Washington special, referring to the refusal of the Senate to act upon the question of repeal, and the decision in the Republican Senatorial caucus to postpone action until after the 4th of March, says:

> There is a good deal of feeling about this action and that taken yesterday in the caucus. Some of the Senators who voted in caucus for Mr. Pomeroy's resolution postponing the bill to the next session, say they supported the original act on principle, believing it within the Constitution, and expedient for all time, and that they will not now, under any circumstances, go for its repeal, *though they intend to confirm all of Gen. Grant's nominations;* and they hold that the refusal to repeal is no more distrust of him, on their part, than the desire to have it repealed is distrust of the Senate. Others say they will vote for the repeal, or such modification as will be satisfactory to Gen. Grant, after his inauguration, but cannot do it now, because they do not intend to give Mr Johnson a chance to slap them in the face by pointing out that he had always held the act an unwise one, which they now confessed, and they add that the country is just as unreasonable now in demanding the immediate repeal as it was when it insisted with such vehemence on turning out Mr Johnson because of his action about Stanton. This latter class of men say it will be very easy, after the new Senators of the next Congress take their seats, to meet the assumed views of Gen. Grant, and that measures to that end will be taken within a week after his inauguration.
>
> There is another class which believe the original act will neither be repealed nor modified. *The seven Republicans who voted against impeachment are all for repeal,* and the sooner the better, while those most strenuous against repeal were among the most ardent impeachers. Nearly everybody seems to admit that the law has, in many respects, worked bad, though some claim that but for it Seymour would have been elected in the fall, but they think that, with such modifications as are proposed in the Senate bill, and political harmony between Congress and President, things will move on without any serious friction, and the law will prove to be both wise and expedient.

If the act was a good thing for a bad President, when the Senate was opposed to him, as we presume most, if not all, Republicans will admit, it would seem that it could not be so very bad a thing for a good President, with a Senate in harmony with him. Under Gen. Grant's administration it would be practically suspended, even though permitted to remain upon the statute book, just as the laws for the punishment of robbery and murder are inoperative in a law-abiding community, because there is nobody found to violate them. It cannot embarrass Gen. Grant in the discharge of his duty, while it may prove the bulwark of the people's liberties under an ambitious and unscrupulous President. We think it high time, then, that this nonsense about repeal was brought to an end, and especially in the face of the above, that we should bear no more of the assumption—evidently unauthorized—that General Grant demands it.

The following dispatch, in answer to the charge made by Mr. Garnsey of corruption in the selection of a plan for the new State House, has been received at Springfield:

> Boston, Feb. 24, 1869.
>
> *To Jacob Bunn, Springfield:*
>
> Since telegraphing to Beveridge, yesterday, have seen Garnsey's statement in the Chicago papers. They have no foundation whatever. Can upset all his statements. Have written you.
>
> [Signed] Philip Wadsworth, Revere House.

A Washington rumor assigns A. O. P. Burnside, of this State, to the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, under Gen. Grant, and Col. Parker, of Gen. Grant's Staff, to that of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The latter is an educated Indian belonging to a New York tribe.

There is a rumor that Gen Grant has selected Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, late head of the Christian Commission, to represent Pennsylvania in the Cabinet, and the fact seems to be creating wild consternation among the politicians of that State.

The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 39 to 13, passed the Suffrage Amendment as reported by the Committee of Conference. The Resolution having already passed the House, is now fairly submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification.

The West Virginia Legislature has passed an act locating the State Capital at Charleston.

## RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

We take it for granted that the Illinois Legislature, being still in session, will act promptly and favorably upon the Suffrage Amendment of the Constitution just adopted by Congress, at least as soon as official information shall have been received of its submission. The Democratic members will, of course, follow the example set by their predecessors in previous Legislatures by voting against the measure, just as the latter voted to perpetuate slavery and opposed loyal reconstruction. A few years hence, however, they will profess to "accept the situation" and enter into the contest to secure the colored vote, just as their rebel friends have done in many of the Southern States under the operation of the Reconstruction laws.

The following States have Republican Legislatures and may be relied upon to ratify the Amendment, viz: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, California, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida—twenty-four—while the vote of at least twenty-eight will be needed. New Hampshire elects a new Legislature on the second Tuesday in March, which will be Republican, and Rhode Island will do the same in April. Connecticut also elects a Legislature in April, and the result there may be considered somewhat in doubt, in view of the close vote in that State and the repeated decisions against colored suffrage. Ohio is now misrepresented by a Democratic Legislature, but will choose a new one in October next which will, no doubt, be Republican. The Georgia Legislature is Democratic, but it is not impossible that it will ratify the Amendment in order to win favor for the Democratic party with the colored people in that State. The following States may be set down as certain to go against the measure, viz: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Oregon. The result in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas is in doubt, those States being still unreconstructed.

There is reason for congratulation in the fact that Amendment is in the form calculated to give it the greatest strength, and its final ratification cannot be doubted; and it will not be surprising under its operation four years hence, if Kentucky, the last stronghold of the rebellion, should give a majority for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

## REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, a few days ago, for the redistribution of the National Currency is one of great importance, especially to the West. Previous to its passage, an amendment to the bill was adopted, that one hundred and fifty millions of National Bank currency shall be distributed through the States in proportion to their representative population, and the other one hundred and fifty millions upon the basis of the appraised value of all property, real and personal. In this form the bill was adopted by a vote of 106 to 77. Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, who offered this amendment, in a speech on the subject, called attention to some of the inequalities of the present distribution of currency, as follows:

> The amount of banking circulation in New England and New York, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, is $172,000,000. The amount of banking currency in the other States is therefore, $127,000,000, counting the whole circulation at $300,000,000 in round numbers. According to this statement, eight million people have $46,000,000 more of bank circulation than the other thirty million people in the Union, estimating the population of the Union at thirty-eight millions, which is a fair estimate, I suppose. In other words, the eight million people have $21 50 *per capita* of bank circulation, and the thirty million have but $4 23 *per capita.*

He further showed that, while the twelve million population of the Middle and Eastern States have a bank circulation of $230,000,000, the remaining twenty-six million of the Union have only $69,000,000. Or, to state the fact in another form, the people of the States from Maryland to Maine, have a bank circulation of $20 to the person, while the rest of the people have only $2 68 to the person. With a population of about 1,600,000, Massachusetts has a bank circulation of $57,051,000, or at the rate of $35 62 *per capita;* while Illinois, with 2,500,000 population, has a circulation of only $9,648,000—less than $4 *per capita.*

Under the method of distribution provided for by the bill, the $150,000,000 based on representation will be distributed in round numbers, about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine would get about | $3,000,000 |
| New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia and California, each, about | 1,800,000 |
| Massachusetts, about | 6,000,000 |
| Rhode Island, Minnesota, Arkansas and Texas, each, about | 1,200,000 |
| Connecticut, Louisiana and Alabama, about | 2,400,000 |
| New York, about | 19,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania, about | 14,500,000 |
| New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi, each | 3,000,000 |
| Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, each, about | 900,000 |
| Ohio, about | 11,000,000 |
| Indiana, about | 8,000,000 |
| Illinois, about | 9,000,000 |
| Kentucky and Missouri, each, about | 6,300,000 |
| Tennessee, about | 4,300,000 |
| Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Carolina, each | 3,600,000 |
| North Carolina and Virginia, each, about | 4,600,000 |
| Georgia, about | 4,600,000 |

The condition of affairs in Cuba seems to be daily growing worse. In addition to the insurrection, which continues, the cholera has made its appearance in some districts, adding its horrors to those of civil war.

It seems to be conceded that Mr. Blaine, of Maine, will be Speaker of the Forty-first Congress; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, his most formidable rival, having declined in his favor.

Old "Ad Interim's" sun seems to be in eclipse, President Johnson having nominated Assistant Adjutant General Townsend to be Adjutant General, *vice* Lorenzo Thomas, relieved.

Agassiz, the naturalist, has arrived at Havana for the purpose of making a scientific exploration of Cuban and Florida waters.

A heavy tide of Cuban emigration is reported setting in to Mexico.

## THE NEW PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A few days ago we received an invitation from Mr. Geo. Negus, President of the "Mississippi Valley Press Association," to attend a meeting at the La Clede Hotel, St. Louis, called for the purpose of giving vitality to the new association bearing that name.

The Rock Island *Argus* seceded from the North Western Associated Press on the 8th of February, for the purpose of enjoying the "advantages" offered by the new telegraph company. This paper was very glad, after a brief absence, to be permitted to return to the Association it had deserted, and in a late issue gives a long article detailing the artifices that were used to induce the publishers to separate from their former associates and try the new line. It says the new line did about $7 50 worth of business in Rock Island in six months, and despairing of being able to draw business men away from the Western Union line, the managers conceived the idea of supplying the newspapers with reports. How they succeeded in this we will let the *Argus* tell. We quote from that paper as follows:

> "Now mark the result of a trial of nearly two weeks: On Monday he had no operator here who could take report, but a kind and benevolent gentleman in town took report for him, including a very imperfect market report, and all so late in the day as to render it almost impossible for us to place it in type for our paper. As it was, we were an hour late, at least, in getting our paper on the street. Tuesday it was worse yet, and so late that most of the report was thrown in the waste paper basket, and our paper kept back till dark, before it was on the street—and the report lacked any market, and was taken by a friend who consented to help the boy out, as he said "Squires had promised to send an operator here." Wednesday the boy sent over the river to have it taken there, and it was too late for us to use a part of it. Thursday, worse and worse. Friday nothing and Saturday ditto—and then the whole concern collapsed, petered out and dried up."

The *Argus* compliments the management of the Western Union Company, and says it will continue to retain the confidence and patronage of the community.

## SUPPRESSION OF PRIZE FIGHTING.

The following is the act which recently passed the Missouri Legislature for the suppression of prize fighting in that State:

> *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*
>
> Section 1. That every person who shall be engaged in any fight or combat with fists, commonly denominated prize fighting, whether such fight or combat be for money or any other valuable thing, or merely to test the skill or bodily powers of the pugilists or combatants, and every person who shall be aiding, assisting or abetting, by their presence or otherwise, in any such fight or combat, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

## AID FOR MISSOURI RAILROADS.

A bill before the Missouri Legislature proposes to divide, *pro rata*, amongst various railroad corporations, the lien of $3,000,000 now held by the State against the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The amount is to be distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Joseph and Burlington | $300,000 |
| St. Louis, Chillicothe and Omaha | 400,000 |
| St. Louis and St. Joseph | 100,000 |
| Missouri and Mississippi | 400,000 |
| St. Louis, Macon and Omaha and Brookfield | 400,000 |
| Hannibal and Moberly | 200,000 |
| Hannibal and Mexico | 150,000 |
| Louisiana and Missouri River | 250,000 |
| St. Charles Bridge | 100,000 |
| Boone County and Jefferson City | 250,000 |
| Tebo and Neosho | 400,000 |
| Total | $3,000,000 |

## REGISTRATION IN MISSOURI.

The following amendment to the Registration Act of Missouri passed the Legislature of that State a few days ago:

> The thirty ninth section of the act in relation to registration is amended as follows:
>
> Sec. 39. In any county of this State where, for any reason, a proper registration has not been made at any general election, or where the same shall have been declared illegal by the action of either branch of the General Assembly, or by any Court of competent jurisdiction of this state, the Superintendent of Registration for the Senatorial District in which such county is situate shall, when notified of the facts, cause a new registration to be made for the purpose of any county election to be held in said county; such registration to be governed in all respects as other regular registrations under the provisions of the act.

The Democracy have again met as serious a disappointment as when Grant took Vicksburg in defiance of their predictions. For days past they have been chuckling delightedly over the statement alleged to have been made by Gen. Grant in his conversation the other day with Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, that he is "not a representative of any political party, though a political party elected" him; and there have been the usual predictions that this was intended as a notice of his purpose to imitate Andrew Johnson by betraying the party by whom he was advanced to the Presidency. No doubt, visions of office began to float mistily before the imaginations of numerous Democratic politicians who have been brooding inconsolably in retirement ever since the "ides of November," and it would be difficult to estimate the number of petitions for appointments set on foot by Democratic "Micawbers" the day after this announcement was made. But what must be their mingled consternation and disgust to learn, as our dispatches now state, that Gen. Grant now denies ever having used the language attributed to him. We have never regarded Gen. Grant, as President of the United States, as in a peculiar sense the representative of the Republican party, but rather of the whole nation—and we have therefore attached no particular importance to the remark falsely attributed to him. But if that remark implied that he was about to break with the Republican party and join the Democracy, his denial implies directly the reverse—that he intends to adhere to the party which elected him. How many hopes of promotion have thus been rudely dashed—how many bright anticipations of official station just taking shape in Democratic imaginations, have "gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were!"

The news-mongers seem to have been right at last in their speculations about the appointment of Hon. Columbus Delano to the place of Mr. Rollins, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as there seems to be little doubt, from our Washington news, that he has been looking into the practical working of the Bureau. This, if true, puts an end to the rumor that Hon. I. N. Morris, of this city, was to be offered the place.

The Kansas Legislature is to adjourn March 3d; that of Illinois, March 5th.

Here is more evidence that Gen. Grant was not only an advocate of the Tenure-of-Office Act, but believed in taking advantage of its provisions. A Washington special to the Missouri *Democrat*—a paper which, like the Chicago *Tribune*, clamors loudly for repeal—says:

> In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish to retire, a second effort was made to secure the appointment of Mr. Delano. *Gen. Grant then, through a trusted friend, conveyed to Rollins a request to hold the Commissionership to the end of Mr. Johnson's term,* which he consented to do, if not forced to leave by the condition of his family. The present Commissioner some time ago notified Gen. Grant that he would like to withdraw as soon as possible after the inauguration, and the next President then testified his confidence in Mr. Delano by tendering him the place.

The only way in which Mr. Rollins could comply with the alleged request of Gen. Grant to hold on to the Commissionership, was by virtue of the Tenure Act. It seems from this statement, if true, then, that Gen. Schofield's was not the only case in which Gen. Grant appealed to this Act under President Johnson's Administration, but that he counseled its employment even more distinctly for the purpose of fortifying Mr. Rollins in his position. How absurd, then, and how exactly the reverse of complimentary to him, to claim that, because he has been elected President, he demands its repeal!

The St. Louis *Democrat*, which is especially "fierce" in demanding the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act, and threatens those Senators who resist its advice with dire calamities, editorially says:

> "Because General Grant opposes great schemes of plunder (railroad subsidies,) the advocates of those schemes think he is a very "dangerous" man, who must be hampered by such fetters as Mr. Johnson needed. In fact, we presume they will openly denounce him as a "traitor" before long!
>
> Now that it is too late to pass the bill, there is little use wasting time over it, and yet we should like to see the yeas and nays called in open Senate on the repeal. The country ought to know who the Senators are who insist upon retaining the Tenure-of-Office Act.

What bearing the repeal or the non-repeal of the Tenure Act is to have on the question of subsidies to Pacific Railroads—as it does not abrogate or affect in any way the constitutional exercise of the veto power—we find it impossible to comprehend. As the *Democrat* seems anxious to know the names of those who are resisting the repeal, we give the vote by which a motion to take up the bill was voted down in the Senate on Tuesday last, as follows:

> Yeas—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), Robertson, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, and Whyte—14.
>
> Nays—Abbott, Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—35.

The bill for the improvement of the Illinois river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, and now awaits the signature of the Governor, reduces the number of Canal Commissioners to three, and limits their term of service to two years. The appropriation is limited to $400,000, to be applied in the construction of a dam with a lock on the Illinois river, between Lasalle and Peoria, in accordance with the surveys provided for in the 16th section of the Act of 1867. It also allows the dredging out of the mouth of the Illinois and Michigan canal at Lasalle, between the lower lock and the river. The Commissioners, however, are forbidden to commence the construction of the work unless it shall have first been ascertained by the estimates of two competent engineers, separately made, that it can be completed for the sum—$100,000—appropriated.

Kansas, the first born free State after the Kansas-Nebraska struggle, is the first State to ratify the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution, the ratification having taken place on Saturday last. The vote was unanimous in the Senate; in the House it stood 67 to 7. All honor to glorious free Kansas, now freer than ever before, because she has wiped out the stigma of the rejection of the equal suffrage amendment to her own Constitution.

Frank Blair addressed an Illinoisan at Washington, the other day, with the remark, "Where the carrion is, there the kites will be also." Frank didn't explain whether he "personated" the "carrion," or was only one of the hungry "kites" having been disappointed of his prey—though he might represent either with about equal propriety.

The contested election case from the Second District of Louisiana was settled in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, all three of the claimants being denied the seat, thus referring the matter back to the people.

The only Republican Senators who voted against the Suffrage Amendment as finally adopted, were Fowler, of Tennessee, and Pool, of North Carolina.

Since the withdrawal of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, as a candidate for Speaker, an effort is on foot to bring out Gen. Banks as an opponent to Mr. Blaine.

One branch of the Nevada Legislature has adopted an amendment to the Constitution of that State striking out the word "white."

A bill is before the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of the capital of that State from St. Paul to Kandiyohi.

Gov. Palmer has signed the bill providing for a State Constitutional Convention, and it is consequently a law.

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* has been enlarged and appears in a new dress—showing evidence of prosperity.

The Missouri Valley Railroad was completed on Saturday last to the West Division of the North Missouri Road.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, has arrived at New York from Cuba.

Indiana has enacted a stringent anti-prize fighting law.

The young ladies of Keithsburg have organized a sort of "Sorosis."

## NASBY.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

**Mr. Nasby is almost persuaded to Advocate the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, seeing in the success of that measure a chance of gain to the Democracy.**

Post Offis, Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State of Kentucky,)
February 11, 1869.

That cussid Constooshnel Amendment hez bin on my mind nite and day for mor'n a week. I hev slept onto it, dreamed onto it, and it hez monopolized my wakin hours to the exclooshion uv everythin else. Ez an evidence uv how much it hes absorbed me, I wood merely mention that twice while sittin in Bascom's thinkin it over, strangers in the place hev askt the crowd up to take suthin, without my heerin uv em at all,—when in fact I went there, and wuz sittin there, and waitin there, for the express purpose uv availin myself uv sich chances. I stay at Bascom's solely to accept sich invitashuns to dank, for his benefit. Often hev I sed to him "G. W., sich is my admirashen for the sterlin qualities in yoor hed and heart, that I will drink myself into delirum tremens for yoor sake, willinly. Yoose me in this capacity ez you will, my stumick is glass-lined and kin stand even yoor likker." Notwithstandin this self-sacrifis Bascom never perposed to give me a per cent. on wat I put into his drawer in this way. Shood he do so I cood easily earn enuff to pay my board; but shood he do it there wood be no merit in the sacrifis.

I hev more half made up my mind to go for the adopshen uv the Constooshnel Amendment; and that for the benefit solely uv the Dimocracy. I more than half beleeve ez it hez passed both Houses of Congris, wood result after all to our advantage; that is ef the pushen we hev alluz taken that the nigger is as inferior be the troo one. The Dimocracy hez never failed to git possession uv the inferior classes. They hev sole and undivided control uv such people ez hev stumick alone, withot brane—Dimocracy flourishes best where alcohol houses are hot. Thus the patriots who inhabit the lower wards uv Noo York, the denizens of Macrelville and uv the Five Pints; the Southern half uv Delaware, whose people wood demonstrate the trooth uv the theory that men wuz orijinelly oysters, wuz there any possibility uv making men uv em; The Southern porshens uv Injanny and Illinoy; all these regions are strongholds uv Dimocrisy, and agin the rocks the waves uv Ablishenism beat in vain.

Now the question wich agitates my mind is, wood the niggers ef given the ballot rise above us, or sink below us? They wouldn't hev fur to go either way. Ez a matter uv course, we shood cultivate em. Ez a matter uv course, the minit they hev the ballot, they become to us objects uv interest. The minit they hev the fate uv a member uv Congris in their hands, that minit the Democratic candidate for Congris goes fur em. He cannot avoid eatin with em, drinkin with em, and sleepin with em. In the South, the latter operation wood be no new experience, the practis hez bin more common with that portion uv the race wich, for sexual reasons kin never vote. But the candidate, native and to the manner born, woont hev the advantage ever the Northern carpet-bagger uv hevin, long ago, overcome his repugnance to color, wich is a great pint gained.

Trained by us and mixin with us, how long would it take to bring em down to us? Kin Pollock and Bigler hold them niggers at Garrettstown in their hands forever? I don't believe it. The polls is opened at Bascom's, the caucusses is held at Bascom's, and Bascom's likker wood fetch em in time. It hez made many uv us loathsome objects, and why not them? At all events I know that among em there's any number uv lazy cusses who won't work and who take to new whisky ez naterally ez I do, and that porshen uv em we're ez certin to git ez leaves is to fall. This class must gravitate to us for the suffishent reason that they hev nowhere else to go to find conjenyel assoseashens. Whether these fellows armed with the ballot kin contaminate enuff uv the others to give us a majority, is the great moral question. At all events ez the thing is bound to go thro, I bleeve it is better for us to make the most uv it, and by yeelden a cheerful assent to wat we cant help, make shoor uv this class at least.

I feel tolerable easy. Ef the ballot is given em in Kentucky and we kin keep out them cussid missionaries with their primers and spellin books and school-houses, I hev faith to bleev that the Ablishinists will, after all, hev acheeved a barrin victry; that is for the present. Troo, we can't allez hold em. The Bible societies, and the Christian Assosiashens, and them other nachrel enemies uv our party, spellin books, will evenchually git hold uv em, but they can't do it for ten yeers, and before that time passes, I shel sleep in the valley. On good likker I cood only hope to survive ten yeers—on Bascom's a short period will suffice. I feel now a lack uv physikle vigger. My haltin steps, and the incapasity to take over three drinks per fifteen minnits, warn me that my biler is rustid, that the rivits is weaknin, and that ere long it must bust. After that wat do I care who rools Kentucky? When I sleep in the buryin ground behind Penibaker's distillery, wat difference will it make to me whether that buildin is convertin corn into sustenance, or whether it is bein yoosed ez a Young Ladies Seminary, with teachers from Massychoosits with ther hair in intellectual ringlits? When this frail body is a moldrin into dust, wut do I care whether Confedrit X Roads is wat it now is, or whether its name is changed to Sumnerville with a cotton factory, and a nail factory and a rollin mill and sich; with the country cleared up around it, and all devoted to dairies and markit gardens? Nary.—But ez this frail body aint moldrin into dust, and ez it aint sleepin in the buryin ground, but on the contrary, is livin and movin with wants and necessities uv an earthly oncher wich must be attendid to, and ez the sed body hez a disinclination to laber to procoor the sed necessities, it prefer to hev Confedrit X Roads remain jist ez it is doorin its stay on this sublunary speer. And to this end I am willin to do whatever may be necessary to keep it so. Ef the way is thro Afriky—I am willing to embrace Afriky. Ef it is kickin Afriky, why then Afriky shel find there's vigger yet in my foot and leg.

And the Dimocrisy, ef they are wise, will hold theirselves in ekal readiness to drop on either side. In Noo York city for eggsample, ef the nigger theeves and suckers will only vote ez the white theeves and suckers do, the carryin uv the State will alluz be a shoor thing. The only question is, kin they be kept in that condishon? Here is wher doubt comes in and beclouds an otherwise fair pikter. Kin John Morrissey control the niggers in his Deestrik, ez he does the Irish, and by the same means? How long will it take to git a nigger uv ordinary sensibilities down to the pint uv assosiatin with John Allen and Kit Burns? And for the sake uv their vote cood our Irish fellow-citizens uv Noo York be persuaded to forego their troely unshel amoozement in killin a d—d nigger now and then? I won't ask whether they cood be indoost to occasionally give em an offis, for that question would be lunatic, there not bein quite offises enuff in Noo York to pervide for the Irish alone, to say nothin uv the others who want em.

Upon the anser to these questions depends my ackshon. I shell study it over for a day or two longer before I decide. In the meantime, I shell prepare myself. I shell shake hands with sich niggers ez I meet, when unobserved by white men, and shell pervent, ef possible, the hangin uv any more uv em till I hev solved these doubts.

Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

State of Illinois, Adams County, } s. s.

The Board of Supervisors in and for the County of Adams and State of Illinois, met at the Court House in the city of Quincy, in said county, on Monday, the 22d day of February, A. D., 1869, pursuant to a call signed by one-third of the members thereof.

Present, Wyman Whitcomb, Chairman; C. H. Morton, Clerk; J. M. Earel, Sheriff.

The Board was called to order by the Chairman, and upon calling the roll, the following Supervisors answered to their names:

Henry Shipe, Baptist Hardy, John Rice, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, Silas Bailey, L. A Weed, J. H. Hendrickson, L. R. Campbell, Jeptha Dudley, T. T. Lawless, A. B. McNeal, J. W. Wardwell, Michael Kelly, William Farren, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

On motion, the petition of T. M. Rogers, asking that the proceedings of the Board be published in the Quincy *Journal* and Quincy *Tribune*, on the same terms as in other city papers, was granted.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bill Banks & Co | Pauper account | $8 50 |
| E W Ovelling | " | 6 50 |
| Bill Banks & Co | " | 5 00 |
| " | " | 3 00 |
| A B McNeal | " | 14 10 |
| Bill Banks & Co | " | 6 10 |
| " | " | 8 75 |
| G W Linn | " | 7 75 |
| Max Rau | " | 15 40 |
| Peter Young | " | 20 50 |
| Taylor & Co | " | 25 00 |
| Peter Young | " | 4 00 |
| G W Linn | " | 1 95 |
| Max Rau | " | 9 00 |
| Bowden & Long | " | 6 70 |
| Rogers & Malone | " | 6 65 |
| Joseph Bell | " | 23 50 |
| S S Meacham | " | 17 45 |
| M Lerl & Co | " | 6 90 |
| A Benton | " | 12 10 |
| Alex Brown (coroner) | " | 25 00 |
| F W Tansman | " | 8 75 |
| Abel & Bro | " | 20 00 |
| M O Pocock | " | 32 00 |
| J Benjamin | " | 2 75 |
| F W Tansman | " | 8 75 |
| M F Bassett | " | 21 00 |
| Harper & McNight | " | 16 00 |
| S F Seeger | " | 91 00 |
| Pope & Baldwin | " | 27 70 |
| Whitlock & E Hall | " | 27 08 |
| J Benjamin | " | 2 75 |
| James Purcell | " | 20 60 |
| Q Burgesser & Co | " | 14 00 |
| T W Gaines & Co | " | 7 45 |
| George Morris | " | 4 00 |
| Bill Wilkins | " | 5 00 |
| J H Hendricks n | " | 5 00 |
| A Benton | " | 6 00 |
| George Morris | " | 6 00 |
| D Clay | " | 23 52 |
| George Morris | " | 2 00 |
| Ingraham & Bro | " | 18 38 |
| Sarah E Reynolds | " | 6 50 |

On motion the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday Morn., Feb. 23, 1869.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all except Silas Bailey.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

On motion the Supervisor of Honey Creek was instructed to remove Mrs. Clark and children, paupers of that Township, to the county poor house, provided they need any further assistance from the county.

The following bills were allowed:

PAUPER ACCOUNT

| | |
|---|---|
| J. D. Reynolds | $69 00 |
| O H Horton | 17 40 |
| Thomas Tripp | 11 45 |
| J M Grimes | 7 00 |
| Bill Banks | 6 00 |

The following resolution was read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are due the proprietors of the Quincy *Journal* for extra copies of the new Court House Bill, furnished us for distribution in the county.

The petitions of citizens of Fowler and Clayton, asking that the new court house and jail be built in their towns, and offering donations of land and money therefor (Clayton offering to donate ten acres of land and one hundred thousand dollars), were referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The following bills were allowed:

| | |
|---|---|
| S K Crittenden, Court House Bill | $9 67 |
| J H Hendrickson, Committee | 40 00 |
| B F Dorrian, " | 29 10 |
| Perry Alexander, " | 70 00 |
| Wyman Whitcomb, " | 83 30 |
| A W Blakesley, " | 48 00 |
| Baptist Hardy, filing bond | 3 00 |
| B C Craig, arrest thief | 100 0 |
| George Morris, road | 6 00 |
| J Dudley " | 4 00 |
| Elam Frost, registry | 2 00 |
| C H Morton, equalization | 183 33 |
| do miscellaneous | 6 75 |
| do County Court | 165 00 |
| Philip Grotegath, prisoners | 10 00 |
| C. H. Morton, proceedings Board | 50 00 |
| Warren & Wheat, legal services | 10 00 |
| J M Earel, County Court | 99 00 |
| J. P Cafogan & Co., printing | 21 40 |
| Adam Hild, prisoners | 5 50 |
| D L White, Court House | 32 75 |
| J. M. Earel, Bailiffs | 25 50 |
| J M Krelle, " | 23 50 |
| W. B Murphy, " | 25 50 |
| G C Trotter, " | 40 00 |
| J. M. Seals, " | 55 00 |
| G J Scroggan, " | 32 10 |
| O. W Bishop, " | 40 00 |
| L Hoffman, " | 42 50 |
| E B Seehorn, " | 16 50 |
| Alex Brown, " | 25 50 |
| Levi Palmer, " | 6 10 |
| J C Woodworth, " | 42 80 |
| Casper Greman, " | 10 60 |
| Benj. Cleaver, Jail | 121 60 |
| Geo W Craig " | 114 00 |
| J. M Earel, Jurors | 85 00 |
| Mrs. J M Earel, Jail | 24 00 |
| F C Kendall, road | 12 00 |
| do | 5 00 |
| J M Earel, coal, &c | 234 40 |
| Benson, Menke & Co, Jail | 13 25 |
| S. B Seger, | 4 25 |
| J K Skinner, stationery | 16 55 |
| J. M. Earel, board of prisoners | 618 25 |
| J C Miller, registry | 6 00 |
| B B Dodd, " | 6 00 |
| Q Burgesser, " | 6 00 |
| Saml A Moore " | 2 00 |
| A. C. Robinson, " | 4 00 |
| John Conrey, " | 4 00 |
| A C Vandenboom, " | 5 00 |
| John Hutton, " | 6 00 |
| John Altmix, " | 8 00 |
| J D Gilpin, " | 2 00 |
| R L Miller, " | 2 00 |
| Wm Tansman, wood | 90 00 |
| J Sibley, docket fees | 224 01 |
| L D White, Court House | 40 00 |
| Cadogan & Co., printing | 89 85 |
| do assessment books | 230 55 |
| Bailhache & Phillips, printing | 134 05 |
| Wheat & Marcy, legal services | 100 0 |
| J T Turner, bridge | 30 00 |

The New Court House bill being under consideration, Supervisors Hendrickson and Alexander addressed the Board in relation to the merits of the bill, setting forth the necessity that existed for a new Court House and Jail, and the great loss that would result to the people from the burning of the records which might happen at any time in the present building.

They took the position that the present bill was perhaps as good a bill for the people of this county as any that could be obtained hereafter.

At the request of the Board, Artemas Wheat, Esq., gave his opinion with regard to the present Court House bill, and the necessity of new buildings for court and Jail purposes. He considered the security of the records as a matter of great importance to the people, and stated that in his opinion the present bill, though imperfect in some respect, was probably as perfect and unobjectionable as any that a future Legislature could be induced to pass.

The following preamble and resolution was presented to the Board of Supervisors by Supervisor Graham.

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors in and for the County of Adams and State of Illinois, have had under consideration the recent act of the Legislature of said State of Illinois for the building of a new Court House and Jail in the City of Quincy in said County, and believing that we see in the 12th section of said act a design to give the said city of Quincy a preponderating of advantage in the Board of Supervisors, by giving two Supervisors to each ward of said city of Quincy, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of said Board of Supervisors, in view of the reasons aforesaid, the said act should be voted down.

It was moved and seconded that the above resolution be adopted by the Board.

The following substitute for the above resolution was presented by Supervisor Hendrickson.

*Resolved*, That the new Court House Bill be published in the papers named in said bill, and that the Board of Supervisors recommend it to the favorable consideration of the voters of Adams county.

Supervisor Graham addressed the Board in favor of the original resolution, and Supervisor Hendrickson in favor of the substitute.

A motion was made to lay the substitute on the table.

The ayes and noes being called the vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Henry Shipe, Baptist Hardy, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, L. A. Weed, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, A. B. McNeal, J. W. Wardwell, Michael Kelly, William Farren, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

Noes—John Rice, J. H. Hendrickson, Jeptha Dudley, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

The motion was carried by a majority of six votes.

It was moved and seconded that the original resolution (Mr. Graham's) be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were called, and the vote taken as follows:

Ayes—Henry Shipe, J. H. Hendrickson, Jeptha Dudley, A. B. McNeal, J. W. Wardwell, William Farren, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

Noes—Baptist Hardy, John Rice, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, L. A. Weed, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, Michael Kelly, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

There being a tie vote the motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the original motion to adopt the resolution of Mr. Graham. Resulting as follows:

Ayes—Henry Shipe, Baptist Hardy, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, L. A. Weed, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, Michael Kelly, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

Noes—John Rice, J. H. Hendrickson, Jeptha Dudley, A. B. McNeal, J. W. Wardwell, William Farren, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

Ten ayes and ten noes. The motion was lost.

The following report was read and adopted.

Your committee on petitions would recommend that the petitions of the citizens of Fowler and Clayton in reference to the location of the Court House and Jail be laid on the table.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Court House bill be published in the Quincy papers.

A motion to reconsider the vote taken upon the resolution of Supervisor Graham in opposition to the new Court House bill, was made and seconded.

The ayes and noes were called and the vote given as follows:

Ayes—Baptist Hardy, J. J. Graham, Q Burgesser, L. A. Weed, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, A. B. McNeal, Michael Kelly, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

Noes—Henry Shipe, John Rice, J. H. Hendrickson, Jeptha Dudley, J. W. Wardwell, William Farren, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

There being ten ayes and ten noes, the motion to reconsider was lost.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. R. D Sawyer, | Pauper Account | $15 56 |
| Bailey & Oliver, | " | 20 65 |
| Bailey & Oliver, | " | 9 75 |
| M. Ballard, | " | 27 00 |

On motion the Clerk was instructed to provide poll books, election tickets and notices for the different townships in this county for the election to be held on the first Tuesday in April next upon the new Court House and Jail bill.

On motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 24, 1869.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all except J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, Silas Bailey J. H. Hendrickson and A. B. McNeal.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Richardson, | pauper account | $16 50 |
| Mrs. S. May, | " | 7 00 |
| F. W. Jansen & Son, | Court House | 22 15 |
| G N Wilson, | Prisoners | 9 25 |
| J. C. Woodworth | " | 25 00 |

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the County Clerk be authorized to furnish Road Commissioners, Road Overseers and all Township Officers with all necessary blanks for the transaction of their official business.

The following preamble and resolution was presented to the Board by Supervisor Dudley.

Whereas, This Board at its meeting in December last appointed a committee to prepare a bill for an act to enable the County of Adams to erect a new Court House and Jail, and said bill having been prepared and passed by the Legislature to take effect whenever the same shall have been adopted by the legal voters of said county, and,

Whereas, Said bill in its general provisions contains all that the people should ask, although it may be defective in some minor details, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, said bill will, if adopted, be conducive to the best interests and wants of the people and will in a great measure allay the spirit of controversy which has existed for many years between the city and county by uniting all parties upon a common and mutual basis. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board recommend to the people of this county the adoption of said bill.

It was moved and seconded that the above resolution be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were called and the vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Henry Shipe, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, Michael Kelly, J. H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

Noes—Jeptha Dudley, J. W. Wardwell, William Farren, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

Six ayes and six noes. The motion to table the resolution was lost.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted.

The ayes and noes were again called and the vote was given as follows:

Ayes—Jeptha Dudley, Wm. Farren, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb.

Noes—Henry Shipe, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, J. W. Wardwell, Michael Kelly, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore.

The motion to adopt the resolution being lost by a majority of two votes.

The minutes being read and approved, on motion the Board adjourned.

WYMAN WHITCOMB, Chairman.
Charles H. Morton, Clerk.

Louis Phillippe's son, the Duke of Aumale, is a regular contributor to the London *Times*, and writes the sharp articles on Louis Napoleon.

## THE INDIANS.

**Engagements with Indians in Arizona and New Mexico—Navajo Raid in Utah.**

Santa Fe, February 26.—Advices from Arizona report numerous engagements with Indians by both troops and citizens. The Indians killed a soldier near Fort Whipple recently; also attacked a train belonging to a man named Nickman, near Vulture Mine, killing one Mexican and capturing another. The teamsters fought desperately and recaptured most of the stock. The Indians, returning after dark to the scene of action, cut meat from the animals killed in the fight. A squaw picked up at Camp Grant, said she was sent there by the chiefs of several bands of Apaches to sue for peace on any terms, as they were starving and desired peace. After examination she proved to be one of Goodwin's friendlies, who committed so many depredations in southern Arizona last fall. A troop of cavalry was ordered in pursuit, who came upon them, killing seven men and one squaw, and capturing a few more.

On the eighth instant a band of Apaches attacked and killed three out of five of a party of Mexicans going from Tuboc to Tucson. About the same time they killed an American named Scott near Patrero.

Salt Lake, Februrary 26.—A telegram from St. George, Utah, four hundred and fifty miles south, dated yesterday, says: The Navajoes made another raid and killed one Pau Ute and two papooses. At Long Valley they were caught driving off forty head of stock of a Harrisburg party. The citizens started in pursuit. Central Pacific again open through.

### Suicide of a Methodist Clergyman in Iowa.

(From the Burlington Hawkeye, Feb 23.)

We publish elsewhere the particulars, so far as they are known, of the suicide of Rev. John Mason, of Lowell, Henry county, at New London, in the same county, on Saturday night. Mr. Mason was well known and esteemed as a faithful and devoted minister of the Protestant Methodist Church. As we understand, he had just commenced a series of meetings at New London, having preached Sunday evening with more than usual interest and earnestness. He went home with a friend, and retired about eleven o'clock, nothing strange having been observed in his conduct. After retiring nothing further was heard from him. Monday morning, on going to the stable, Mr. Mason was found suspended in one corner of the building, near his horses, stiff and stark in death. From the surroundings it appeared that he had dressed hastily, his shoes being untied, procured a piece of small rope, took his place in the corner of the stable, tied the rope to a joist above, and then tied it about his neck, and by bending his knees threw the weight of his body upon the rope, and thus strangled himself to death. His body was frozen stiff. His tongue was rolled back in his mouth; the blood from his nostrils had run down on his clothing and frozen—so that when discovered his body presented a ghastly and frightful appearance.

No cause for the terrible deed has yet been discovered.

### A Clerical Imbroglio.

Chicago papers of Friday last publish the full correspondence between Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Assistant Bishop Cummings of Kentucky, which has excited so much attention recently. The former wrote twice to the latter to dissuade him from visiting Chicago to speak for certain societies, one of which Whitehouse termed schismatical, and designed to disturb his diocese, while to speak for the other American church missionary society would raise various questions.

Mr. Cummings replied that he accepted the ultimatum and could not yield to Bishop Whitehouse's dictation. The latter then entered his protest against the contemplated visit, and sent notice thereof to Bishop Smith of Kentucky. Cummings again replied that by becoming a Bishop he had not renounced the right to accept an invitation from any rectory, and entreated Whitehouse not to raise any issue by denying that right. Bishop Cummings preached in Chicago in the morning and evening on Sunday of last week and thus the matter stands.

### A Huge Railway Scheme.

The *Stockholder* announces an enormous new railway project, which completely overshadows everything in the railway line ever attempted by private enterprise. It says that the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Companies will build an entire new double track air line road from Chicago to New York city, only deviating from a straight line to turn the southern extremities of lakes Michigan and Erie. The road would be 720 miles long, which is 180 miles shorter than the present route and 240 miles shorter than the route *via* Niagara Falls. The estimated cost of the work is $50,000 per mile, or a total of $36,000,000. It is proposed to build it for cash to save extra expense, and letting the contracts in sections to complete it in one year. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting on the scheme, says that the heaviest part of the expense would be the cost *in money* to carry the enterprise through the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in opposition to the powerful railroad interests of those States.

### A Terrible Affair—Two Paupers Burned to Death.

(From the LaGrange (Mo.) American.)

We learn that about a month since, two colored paupers, a man and a woman, in charge of Benjamin Pitsford, near Oyster Post Office, in this county, were burned to death. They were occupying an out house, on the premises of Mr. Pitsford, together with an other somewhat insane pauper, who was kept chained, and whom it is supposed broke loose, and set fire to the house. Upon the door of the burning building being thrown open, this individual escaped—but the other two were already suffocated, as their bed was on fire. This is certainly a horrible occurrence, and it is rather strange we did not hear of it sooner.

### Property Restored to Robert E. Lee.

A Washington special says: Robert E. Lee made an application, a few days ago, through a gentleman in this city, to the Secretary of the Interior, for a number of articles once the property of George Washington, which were taken from the Arlington House, Lee's estate, before the war, when that place fell into the possession of the Federal army. The articles were pieces of household furniture, clothing, dishes and papers which formerly belonged to General Washington. Secretary Browning has decided to grant the request, and an order has been given to turn the articles over to the person deputed by Lee to receive them.

### Remarkable Story about Maximilian.

A French provincial paper, *L'Independent*, says there is now in Paris a Frenchman who asserts that the Emperor Maximilian is not dead. According to his statement, when the unfortunate Monarch was shot, he was carried to a convent to be buried. One of the monks found that he was still alive, and dressed his wounds, applied air-pumps to his lungs, and a galvanic battery to his nervous system. The Emperor was restored to consciousness, and the body of a soldier put in his place. This Frenchman gives the name of the village where Maximilian is now concealed, and shows a letter of credit recently written by Maximilian.

Gen. Longstreet is said to be an applicant for the collectorship of New Orleans.


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# The Weekly Whig,

—AND—

# REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1869.


## THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE COURT HOUSE.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Adams county, published in the WHIG of to-day, so far as they relate to the Court House question, furnish some edifying reading. The question came up on the second day on the reception of petitions of citizens of Fowler and Clayton, respectively, asking that the new Court House and Jail be located in those places. They were referred to the Committee on Petitions, but were afterwards laid upon the table in accordance with the recommendation of that Committee.

The Court House bill which passed the Legislature a few days ago, was subsequently taken up and discussed approvingly by two members, after which A. Wheat, Esq., of the firm of Wheat & Marcy, who prepared the original bill, addressed the Board in favor of the measure. The official report says:

> He considered the security of the records as a matter of great importance to the people and stated that, in his opinion, the present bill, *though imperfect in some respects*, was probably as perfect and unobjectionable as any that a future Legislature could be induced to pass.

Supervisor Graham next offered a preamble and resolution excepting to the bill on account of the 12th section, which, it was charged, contained evidence of "a design to give the said city of Quincy a preponderation of advantage in the Board of Supervisors, by giving two Supervisors to each ward of said city of Quincy," and expressing the opinion that, "in view" of these reasons, the "act should be voted down." Supervisor Hendrickson offered as a substitute a resolution providing for the publication of the bill in the papers named therein, and declaring "that the Board of Supervisors recommend it to the favorable consideration of the voters of Adams county." A motion to lay this substitute on the table resulted in a vote of 13 yeas to 7 nays—a majority in favor of laying on the table of six. A motion was then made to lay Mr. Graham's preamble and resolution on the table, resulting in a tie—ten to ten. The vote was next taken on the adoption of the resolution, which resulted as follows:

> AYES—Henry Shipe, J. H. Hendrickson, Jeptha Dudley, A. D. McNeal, J. W. Wardwell, William Farren, Thomas Tripp, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb—10.
>
> NOES—Baptist Hardy, John Rice, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, L. A. Weed, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, Michael Kelley, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore—10.

There being a tie vote—ten to ten with one member (Mr. Silas Bailey) absent—the resolution failed. A motion was then made to reconsider this vote, which resulted in a similar tie—ten to ten. In this case all who voted "Aye" on the adoption of the resolution, voted "No" on the motion to reconsider, and *vice versa*, except that Mr. Henry Shipe changed places with A. B. McNeal, thus preserving the equilibrium undisturbed.

The next day Supervisor Dudley offered the following preamble and resolutions:

> WHEREAS, This Board at its meeting in December last appointed a committee to prepare a bill for an act to enable the county of Adams to erect a new Court House and Jail, and said bill having been prepared and passed by the Legislature to take effect whenever the same shall have been adopted by the legal voters of said county, and,
>
> WHEREAS, Said bill in its general provisions contains all that the people should ask, although it may be defective in some minor details, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, said bill will, if adopted, be conducive to the best interests and wants of the people, and will, in a great measure, allay the spirit of controversy which has existed for many years between the city and county by uniting all parties upon a common and mutual basis. Therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That this Board recommend to the people of this county the adoption of said bill.

A motion to lay the above on the table failed by another convenient tie vote—six to six. The vote on adoption stood as follows:

> AYES—Jeptha Dudley, Wm. Farren, Perry Alexander, George Morris, Wyman Whitcomb—6.
>
> NOES—Henry Shipe, L. R. Campbell, T. T. Lawless, J. W. Wardwell, Michael Kelly, John H. Black, Samuel A. Moore—7.

So the Board, by a majority of two votes, refused to recommend the bill to the people of the county for their adoption. The members absent or refusing to vote on this proposition were Baptist Hardy, John Rice, J. J. Graham, Q. Burgesser, Silas Bailey, L. A. Weed, J. H. Hendrickson and Thomas Tripp. The only resolution actually adopted on the subject was the order to print, though the County Clerk was instructed to provide poll books and tickets for the election on the first Tuesday in April. This is the only evidence, so far as the action of the Board of Supervisors is concerned, to show that the question is to be submitted to the people at all.

Thus the Board of Supervisors, while confessing that the bill was prepared under the direction of a committee of their own appointment, prudently and studiously refused to take any decisive ground in favor of its ratification—which looks very much like repudiating their own bantling. We presume their views will be more clearly defined after the election on the first Tuesday of April. If the vote at that time should be in favor of building a new Court House and Jail, we think it safe to predict that a majority of the Board will be in favor of the measure—otherwise, *not*.

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THE Minnesota House of Representatives had a session of a somewhat unusual character a few evenings ago. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution establishing "woman's suffrage" was the special order, and after the members had exhausted themselves in its discussion, a motion was adopted inviting the ladies present to speak upon the subject. The invitation was accepted by two ladies, who argued in favor of the right of their sex to the ballot. The vote taken immediately after left the question in doubt whether they had strengthened their cause or not, as the bill was voted down by the close vote of 21 yeas to 22 nays. If this vote is to be taken as an indication of the progress of sentiment in that young State, however, the advocates of the ballot for woman have no reason to be discouraged, but may confidently count on a triumph at the next trial.

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THE *National Intelligencer*, speaking of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, says: "There are blood-stains of cruelty upon the skirts of one named for a most exalted place, and of another little can be said other than that he is nothing outside of a narrow and malignant proscriptiveness." An exchange suggests that the *Intelligencer* might be gratified by the appointment of the amiable and humane Gen. Ned Forrest.

## RAILROAD DEBTS.

The bill in reference to the payment of debts incurred by counties, cities towns and townships in constructing railroads, published in the WHIG of the 25th ult., and now pending before the House of Representatives at Springfield is, in some respects, one of the most important measures that has been before the Legislature during the present session. It provides, in substance, that "when any county shall subscribe or make donations to the capital stock of any railroad to be built through such county, as authorized and provided for in the charter of any such Company, then all taxes assessed for State purposes upon the real and personal property of said corporation in such county when collected, shall be placed by the State Treasurer to the credit of the county so subscribing, to be applied in payment of principal and interest as they become due on any and all bonded indebtedness created by such county to aid the construction of any railroad through the same until all such bonded indebtedness shall have been paid." In the same manner, it is provided that whenever any city, town or township, in any county, shall subscribe or make donations to the capital stock of any railroad to run through such county, then all taxes collected for State and county purposes, upon the real and personal property of said railroad in such county, shall be placed by the State and County Treasurer to the credit of the county, city, town or township so subscribing, in proportion to the amount subscribed or donated by such respectively, to be applied to the payment of principal and interest of bonded indebtedness created in the construction of the same, until all such indebtedness shall have been paid, when the reservation of taxes provided shall cease. In no case, however, is the reservation to extend beyond twenty years from the date of the bonds. The act is made applicable to all counties, cities, towns, etc., which may have subscribed to the stock of railroads now in process of construction, or which shall hereafter be constructed.

The justice of this measure is so apparent that it does not need to be argued. Under the operation of the laws already in existence, the counties, cities and towns having afforded aid in the construction of railroads, thereby assuming a heavy burden of expense, have only received the same quota from the proceeds of taxation of such railroad property as if they had never given such aid, although, without it, the roads would not have been constructed. There is a manifest propriety in applying the proceeds of such taxation, whether it has heretofore gone into the State or county treasury, to the payment of the indebtedness without which the property assessed would never have existed. Such an act, besides being just to the corporations making subscriptions of stock, would be an additional security to the bonds themselves, and would advance their price in the market, thus giving important and efficient aid to railroad enterprises. We hope that the Legislature will not adjourn without enacting the bill into a law.

## THE BALTIMORE DINNER.

There seems to be a peculiar propriety in the invitation extended to President Johnson by the rebel-sympathizing Conservatives of Baltimore, to accept the compliment of a public dinner at their hands. No such compliment would have been proffered from the same source to Mr. Johnson four years ago. Then he was understood to be in sympathy with the great Union party of the nation, while his entertainers were, many of them, in the rebel army. The offer now significantly illustrates his abandonment of the principles of loyalty upon which he was elected, and his adoption of those for which Southern traitors fought in the field.

In order to make the fitness of the compliment all the more striking, the 19th of April—the anniversary of the massacre of Massachusetts troops in the streets of Baltimore while hastening to the defence of Washington, in 1861—should be chosen for the affair. There would be a manifest propriety in this, and the reminiscences of the day would doubtless lend additional interest to the occasion for all. Such postponement would insure the presence of Reverdy Johnson, our great diner-out, now, unfortunately for the nation, absent in England, but for whose speedy return Gen. Grant will not fail to make prompt provision. The flood of egotistic eloquence which would thus be let loose by these two representatives of the Johnson family, would deluge Baltimore, and would even compel their rebel admirers to exclaim, "enough!"

Then, again, it will be exceedingly touching, as well as edifying, to see Mr. Johnson's protestations of his unswerving fidelity to the principles of Unionism, repeated for the hundredth time, receiving the enthusiastic applause of the men who planned Lincoln's assassination in that city, in February, 1861, who assassinated Union soldiers, and who fought in the rebel armies. By all means let the Baltimore dinner go on, and, if possible, let Jeff. Davis, Dr. Mudd, Breckenridge, and Mason and Slidell be added to the guests to make the circle complete.

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LOUISIANA follows the example already set by Kansas, in the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment of the Constitution. The Illinois Legislature had the honor of being first to ratify the Amendment abolishing slavery four years ago. We can see no reason for delay in action now.

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LIEUT. BRAINE, the rebel pirate after having been in "durance vile" for nearly eight years, has been released by order of Andrew Johnson. The act will be duly celebrated at the coming Johnson dinner tendered by the rebels of Baltimore.

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THE snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad, in the Rocky Mountains still continues, no trains having passed through since the 12th of February.

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THE eastern railroad war is at an end, Vanderbilt having triumphed. Freights go up to old rates.

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LAMARTINE, the distinguished French poet and historian is dead.

## THE TENURE OF-OFFICE LAW AND ITS REPEAL.

We are glad to see that the "sober second-thought" of the press is beginning to make its appearance in reference to the proposed repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, and we hope it will reach Congress also. The measure was rushed through the House under the pressure of the "previous question," with a haste fatal to all sound legislation, and those presses which seem to have assumed that the existing law contained no provision warranted either by sound policy or the Constitution, have been clamoring against the Senate for its delay ever since. But those who demand repeal in doing so virtually say that the law which they originally advocated, was enacted merely as a matter of revenge against Andrew Johnson for the purpose of restraining him in the exercise of the functions of his office—thus confessing the truth of the charges made against them by the Copperhead press. This is not and never has been our position. We supported the measure because we believed it involved a sound principle, which had not been recognized in action or affirmed in law, however, since the organization of the Government, though distinctly recognized in theory by its founders. We saw nothing in the election of Gen. Grant, though placing in power a President in harmony with the Senate and the Republican party, for the surrender of a sound principle simply because the law under his Administration might be practically suspended. Certainly those statesmen and presses who did see such reason for repeal in a Republican triumph at the polls, paid but a sorry compliment to either their patriotism or judgment when they advocated the measure.

There is abundant evidence that the authors of the Constitution contemplated the "consent and advice of the Senate" in the matter of removals, as well as in appointments. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, whose writings contributed more than all others to secure the ratification of the Constitution, and whose exposition concerning that document are universally recognized as authoritative, took this view of the subject. Mr. Madison, in the Thirty-ninth Letter of the *Federalist*, speaking on this subject, says:

> *The tenure of the ministerial office generally, will be a subject of legal regulation*, conformably to the reason of the case and the example of the State Constitutions.

This was precisely the principle contended for by the advocates of the Tenure of-office act, and upon which the law was based. Alexander Hamilton, in the same publication, said:

> It has been mentioned as one of the advantages to be expected from the co-operation of the Senate, in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the Administration. THE CONSENT OF THAT BODY WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DISPLACE AS WELL AS TO APPOINT. A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the officers of the Government, as might be expected, if he were the sole disposer of offices. Where a man in any station had given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from attempting a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him by the apprehension that the discountenance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt and bring some degree of discredit upon himself. Those who can best estimate the value of a steady Administration will be most disposed to prize a provision which connects the official existence of public men with the approbation or disapprobation of that body which from the greater permanency of its composition will, in all probability, be less subject to inconstancy than any other member of the Government.

This indicates clearly what were the views of the meaning of the Constitution on the part of those who assisted in its formation, and with what understanding it was adopted.

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THE following is a specimen of the illogical conclusions to which some persons jump in discussing the Tenure-of-Office act. An exchange says:

> The main prop of the Tenure-of-Office act was knocked out by Senator Morton when he said he was "unable to see that it had done anything to purify the public departments of corrupt and inefficient office-holders."

The Tenure-of-Office Act does not, of itself, control the appointment of office-holders. This must be the act of the President and the Senate acting in co-operation with each other, but the Senate cannot act, either in the matter of appointment or removal, until the President has first done so. We would like to have the advocates of repeal explain, then, how the Act can be held responsible for the failure to exclude "corrupt and inefficient officials" from appointment. It does not prevent the removal of such officials, but prescribes the manner in which it shall be done. If the President obstinately refused to make removals, even after his attention was called to the corruption and inefficiency of his appointees, the Senate could not compel him to act, though it has generally shown itself ready to confirm his removals when made for other than political reasons. Andrew Johnson, therefore, and not the Senate, or the Tenure-of-Office Act, is responsible for keeping such officials in place.

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OUR Democratic friends again realize the truth of the saying that "misfortunes never come singly." Not only do they see power slipping from their fingers in consequence of the departure from office of an apostate President who has served them so subserviently for three years past—not only have they been disappointed in the hope that Gen. Grant would imitate the example of his predecessor by betraying and disowning the party which elected him to office—but they are now compelled to submit to the additional disappointment of seeing one whom they have courted so persistently, declare himself in favor of the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment of the Constitution—the last and most damaging blow of Radicalism against pro-slavery Conservatism. This is the last feather that breaks the Conservative camel's back—this snaps the last thread of the cord which bound Conservative Copperheadism to the hero of Vicksburg and the conqueror of Lee. There is nothing left for the Democracy now, if they would court Gen. Grant any longer, but to declare for the Suffrage Amendment, too—and even this is not improbable.

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A REPORT has reached Washington that Gen. Steadman was arrested, a few days ago, on his arrival at Havana from New Orleans, on suspicion of being connected with the revolution.

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A WASHINGTON special intimates that Gen. Grant will take strong ground in favor of the Suffrage Amendment in his inaugural.

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IT is again asserted that Col. Webster, of Gen. Grant's staff, is to be Marshal of the District of Columbia.

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THE Rock Island *Union* falls into line in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

## "THE KING IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE KING!"

Thursday, Andrew Johnson retired from the high office to which he was elevated by the crime of an assassin nearly four years ago. He went into power with the sympathy and the good will and at least a share of the confidence of the loyal party of the nation—the party which had supported the Government through a four years' rebellion and was on the eve of its last grand triumph. He retires with the contempt of the party which elected him to office, and without the confidence or respect of any, except those who were the enemies of the Government while the rebellion lasted.

Mr. Johnson's career furnishes another and striking illustration of the danger of trusting men in high official positions whose principles are not well grounded and thoroughly known. Entering upon the office to which a double calamity—the assassination of a patriotic President and the accession of an unpatriotic one—called him, with protestations of fidelity to Unionism and undying enmity to treason and traitors upon his lips, he ended by becoming the persecutor of loyal men and the friend of rebels. Instead of causing traitors to "take back seats in the work of reconstruction," he attempted to place the whole business of reconstruction in their hands. He has the bad pre-eminence of having been the only President of the United States ever impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and having escaped punishment—but not conviction—by a single vote. His name will go down to posterity beside that of Charles I., the chief contrast being in the fact that, while the latter perished for his crimes against the liberties of the people, the superior humanity and the law-abiding spirit of the age permitted the former to escape.

But the nation rejoices to-day in the fact that an Administration so fraught with evil, is to be succeeded by one in which there will be no want of confidence. Its head has proved his fidelity to the Union by acts rather than words, by blows in the public defense, instead of oratorical displays. Yet, when he speaks he cleaves the heart of the subject, just as he cleaved the heart of the rebellion with his sword. Courted and fawned upon by Democratic sycophants, he has gone right on leaving them to follow or turn back, as they choose.

More than all, we have the satisfaction of knowing that, from this time forward, all departments of the Government will be in harmony with each other and with the loyal sentiment of the nation. There will be no inducement to assassinate the President elect, in the hope that the Vice President to succeed him may betray the party to whom he owes his election. Under the mild but firm policy of Gen. Grant, peace will be restored, individuals rights will be protected, and the nation will enter upon a new career of prosperity.

This peaceful transfer of power from the hands of one man to those of another, more than anything else illustrates the strength of republican institutions. Wednesday one man held the reins of Government—Thursday, he descended to the level of the private citizen, to be succeeded by another—and yet no violent revolution, no convulsion has occurred. Such a spectacle is more sublime than the coronation of a king, by as much as a whole nation is more powerful than an individual.

## CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

There is a growing impression that, in spite of past failures, the revolution now in progress in Cuba is destined to be finally successful, and that the days of Spanish domination on this continent are virtually at an end. Nothing marks more significantly the decline of Spanish power, than the gradual loss of its American possessions. By the right of discovery and conquest, so often appealed to a few centuries ago possessing a large proportion of the Western continent including Mexico and nearly the whole of South America, it has gradually been driven from the Continent proper until it no longer has any footing upon the hemisphere discovered by Christopher Columbus, except in the West Indies. And even that, it would seem now, it is to be forced to resign.

While in view of the recent triumph of more liberal principles in Spain and the expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty, the revolution in Cuba has been a surprise to the rest of the world, the time chosen for it has undoubtedly been favorable to final success. The Provisional Government is too much embarrassed by threatened disorders and its financial necessities at home, to put forth efficient efforts to suppress an insurrection at so great a distance. While it could not surrender the richest of its colonial possessions without the sacrifice of its most valued prestige, it has rather sought to temporize with the rebellion, trusting to its own weakness and the returning sympathies of the Cuban people. The result, however, has not met these anticipations, and it must now be evident to the Home Government itself that the breach between it and the native Cubans is incurable.

The impression that our new Administration will be more pronounced than its predecessor in favor of Cuban independence, whether well grounded or not, will have the effect to encourage the insurgents and proportionately depress the friends of Spanish rule. The feeling is abroad that the time for European domination on this continent is at an end. But, while a more decisive policy on the part of our Government for the protection of American citizens and interests in Cuba than that which has characterized the late Administration is demanded, the time for intervention in Cuban affairs has not yet come. We may accept annexation when freely offered us—and that is not an improbable result of events now in progress—but we cannot afford to sacrifice our reputation for fair dealing by taking advantage of the weakness of a contemporary nation, for the sake even of so rich a prize as the "Queen of the Antilles!"

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GOV. MCCLURG, of Missouri, has tendered the appointment of Adjutant General to Col. Childress, of Webster county.

## POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

J. B. Danforth, of the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus*, who has just retired from that paper, in his "valedictory" thus sketches the political history of Rock Island county during the last seventeen years:

> Politically, when I came here [in 1851] the town was Whig, with a Whig Mayor and Council, and the county was Whig by about 300, with all Whig officers. On one side of us was Henry county, good for 300 Democratic majority, and on the other Scott county, Iowa, equally Democratic, with Davenport, a Democratic city. Since that time, and during the long years of crazy fanaticism and political madness, the party opposed to Democracy in this county have but little more than doubled their majority—while the city has become Democratic, having, for the first time in its history, given a majority for the Democratic candidates at the last two Presidential elections. On the other hand, Henry, from 400 Democratic, has gone 2,500 Republican, and Scott, from 400 Democratic, has gone to 3,000 Republican—and Davenport, from a Democratic to a strong Republican town—giving 1,114 majority for Grant last fall.

The change in the city of Rock Island may be accounted for by foreign immigration, but Mr. Danforth omits (from modest scruples, no doubt) to state how much of the wonderful revolution from Democracy to Republicanism in Henry and other counties of Northern Illinois, is due to the labors of the *Argus*.

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WE do not fully credit the report in our dispatches that Gen. Grant has committed himself in favor of the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. Whatever wrongs we suffered from the protection afforded to rebel privateers during the war by Spain, it must be remembered it was under a different Government from that now in power in that country. Gen. Grant has quite too much discretion to embarrass the Government with this question, just as he is entering upon his administration, and too high a sense of justice to hold the Provisional Government of Spain responsible for the acts of the late corrupt monarchy, or even to attempt to retaliate upon a country now in the pangs of revolution by imitating the policy of which he complained when we were in a similar condition. We have no doubt that, when the facts are known, it will be found that the purport of his alleged conversation with the Cuban agent has been misrepresented or perverted.

## THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY.

### A Revelation of Infamy and Crime—Wholesale Charges of Debauchery and Barbarity.

A communication from Indianapolis to the Chicago *Republican* reveals most a state of the revolting depravity and corruption existing in the Southern Indiana Penitentiary located at Jeffersonville, in that State. The Penitentiary has, *for few years past*, been managed under the contract system recently discarded in this State. A warden was appointed four years ago, and it is charged that the successful candidate paid $5,000 for the position, the salary of which was only $1500. Certain privileges were allowed him in consideration of his expenses in retaining the office. The women in the female department, it is charged, were debauched, and drunkenness and lust held high carnival. A Legislative investigation was ordered, but it proved a mere white-washing affair. The details are unfit for publication, but we give the following extract from the *Republican* correspondent:

One poor old man named Campbell—60 *years of age*—on such an occasion got what the witness called an "outrageous whipping." No one can ever tell how many stripes that gray-haired old man received. The next day he was carried to the hospital, and on the next he died. The hospital steward, in his evidence, "drew it mild." He could not swear that he thought the whipping was the cause of death, but he thought the man would *not have died at that time* if he had not have been whipped. Another story, not sworn to, has been told me of a poor crazy Irishman who was whipped and stamped to death, and died like a man, fighting his tormentors to the last. I don't like to believe such a story. But the handwriting was on the wall. A woman who had been there for nearly three years was soon to be released, and would go out with a baby a few months old in her arms. Some of her friends had got hold of the shameful tale, and trouble was anticipated. The warden and hospital steward quarreled, and the steward was discharged. He threatened vengeance. To fortify himself against danger, the warden caused the woman to swear the child on the steward, and he was arrested and compelled to give bonds. Smarting with anger, he preferred charges of drunkenness, prostitution of female convicts, bastardy, abortion, gambling, cruelty, bribery and misappropriation of funds and property against the warden, and then pushed them with a pertinacity that demanded attention. A Committee from the House of Representatives came to investigate. They got a fine dinner, good wine and cigars, saw nothing wrong, and went home. The Senate Committee came, were treated in like manner, decided, that as the husband had kept up a regular correspondence with the woman, the baby was all right, and they went home. But the irrepressible hospital steward was still on the war path, and danger was ahead. To avoid the exposure threatened, the warden resigned. But still the matter was pressed by the steward. A joint committee of the Senate and House was ordered to investigate. Things looked very squally, and every one began to look out for himself. The warden, frightened at the aspect of affairs, in the vain effort to save himself, preferred counter charges against his late associates in crime. The committee came. They were in earnest. They began to "agitate the riddle." Patiently they waded through the nastiness. No reporter was admitted. They worked night and day. Witnesses were sent for, questioned, and dismissed. The little town was terribly exercised. Enterprising newspaper men from the other side rushed frantically over the river, and came back with never an item. It was dry work, pumping that committee. They were dumb as oysters. They came to ask questions, not to answer them. Finally they left for Indianapolis taking their knowledge with them. A new warden and officers are running the prison, and lots of Jeffersonville people, if they should read this, will wonder, who is

MUSCONETCONG.

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IT appears from our Springfield correspondence that the ordinary current of legislation was interrupted by the exposure of an alleged attempt to influence the judgment of a member of the House Printing Committee in the investigation of the paper contract, by bribery. The resolution annulling the contract subsequently passed by an almost unanimous vote.

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THE Missouri Legislature, on Monday last, ratified the Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 79 to 30 in the House, and 28 to 9 in the Senate—thus coming in shoulder to shoulder with Louisiana. When will the Illinois Legislature act?

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THE public debt statement for March shows a decrease of the debt in the last month of nearly $11,000,000.

## The Tenure of Office Law.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

We notice that some of our cotemporaries are very violently urging the repeal of the Tenure of Office Law, and they urge it upon grounds which are simply insulting to the Congress which enacted the law, and to the people who demanded and supported them in this restoration of the appointing power to its original constitutional basis. One paper intimates that "the refusal of the Senate to repeal it is virtually an insult to the President elect and to the people, inasmuch as such refusal proclaims to the world on the face of it, that the Senate has not sufficient confidence in the incoming President to permit him to exercise the prerogative of his office," &c. This kind of argument would be equally good for the abdication by the Senate of its constitutional power to effectuate appointments or treaties by its "advice and consent." That the Constitution makes the concurrence of the Senate as necessary to the removal as to the appointment of an officer of the Government, cannot be successfully questioned. The Tenure-of-Office law is simply the reinstatement of the Senate, by express enactment in its constitutional prerogative, which had lain dormant since the First Congress. That it was the true meaning and intent of the Constitution to make the assent of the Senate as necessary to removals as to appointments, it is only necessary to quote the words of its chief author, Hamilton, on this part of that instrument.

Speaking of the additional stability which the co-operation of the Senate in appointments would give to the administration, Hamilton says:

> *The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint* * * * Where a man in any station, had given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from attempting a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him, *by the apprehension that the discountenance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt* and bring some degree of discredit upon him. Those who can best estimate the value of a steady administration, will be most disposed to *prize a provision which connects the official existence of public men with the approbation or disapprobation of that body*, which from the greater permanency of its own composition, will in all probability be less subject to inconstancy than any other member of the Government.

Now it was only out of deference to the illustrious Washington that the first Congress, by the casting vote of John Adams in the Senate, conceded to him the unrestrained power of removal. At first it was not abused, but how enormously it has been abused since the days of Jackson no one needs to be told. No doubt, Grant, like Washington, would use it wisely; but the next President may, for aught we know, be another Andrew Johnson, or another Buchanan, and Congress has no right to make party necessities or caprices or the idiosyncrasies of the President a rule of Constitutional interpretation in defining the limits of Executive power.

If the principle of the law was sound as applied to Johnson, it is equally sound as applied to all Presidents. If it is a wholesome restraint for Presidents opposed to a majority of Congress, it certainly cannot be a severe restraint on Presidents backed by an obsequious majority in both branches. For the Senate to abdicate at Gen. Grant's nod a constitutional prerogative which has been so solemnly re-asserted by more than two-thirds of Congress, and to lay at his feet powers for the assumption of which Andrew Johnson was solemnly impeached, escaping condign punishment only upon the ground that the alleged offence did not come within the terms of the law, would be a spectacle of partizan obsequiousness to the source of patronage, and of partisan subordination of constitutional law to party conveniences, which would be disgraceful to Congress and humiliating to the American people. The Tenure-of-Office law doubtless contains a number of provisions which ought to be repealed or greatly modified. But the principle of the law should stand.

## OBITUARY.

### Alphonse de Lamartine.

The cable brings the news of the death of Alphonse de Lamartine, one of the most distinguished, and, in some respects, one of the most remarkable, Frenchmen of this century. As a man of letters, he had achieved fame long before events brought him into notice as a statesman, and placed him, at an important period, for a little while, at the head of affairs. His history of the Girondins materially assisted in the subversion of the government of Louis Phillippe, and, when the King had abdicated and fled with the royal family, it was due to the firmness, courage and eloquence of Lamartine that a Provisional Government was established, and the country saved from another "Reign of Terror." He was, at that moment, unquestionably the most popular man in France, but that popularity he soon forfeited by a lack of judgment in the conduct of political matters. When, however, a few months later, the insurrection of June followed, he had the good sense to perceive that the times required something more potent than appeals to reason, and he resigned his place in the Provisional Government, and favored the military dictatorship of Cavaignac. On the *coup d'etat* of 1851 he retired from public life altogether, and has since devoted himself entirely to literature. It is upon his literary labors that his fame will chiefly rest. Most of his historical works have been translated into English and are very widely read in this country. His latter years have been neither tranquil nor happy, nor hardly respectable. Oppressed by the *res angusta domi*, he has permitted himself, more than once, to sink almost into a position of splendid beggary, and is one of the most melancholy instances of men who unhappily lived too long. But these misfortunes of his old age will soon be forgotten, and his memory will live as one of the most brilliant of French poets and historians.

## Forty Years Ago—Reminiscences of Early Times in Rock Island County.

[From the Rock Island Union, March 2.]

Forty years ago, yesterday, our esteemed townsman, Judge Spencer, with his family, moved to this city. At that time there were not half a dozen settlers in the county. The Sacs and Foxes had their villages extending along the bluff from this city to the Rock River. On the point just above Sears' mill was the cabin of Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief and warrior. Keokuk, their orator, who by his native eloquence could at one moment move his red-faced brethren to tears, and the next arouse them to utter the fearful and terrible war-whoop, had but just left for Wapello, Iowa, where he was endeavoring to draw his tribe to make their home. The only protection to the few pioneers from these savage tribes was the little garrison at Fort Armstrong, on the Island, and frequently did they have to flee there for safety. Little do the people who now live in this city realize the danger to which the settlers at that early day were exposed. Wonderful has been the change wrought in this county within the time Judge Spencer has lived here. He came by team across the country from the middle part of the State, and during the last four days of his journey he did not pass a single house. Now, along the whole route he traveled, there is scarcely a quarter section but has a settler upon it. Rock Island, with not a "pale face" then, has grown to be populated by at least twelve thousand inhabitants.

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A widow lady who lives near Starkville, Miss., besides attending to her little children, twoin number, and performing her other housework, planted, cultivated and picked out during the past season two bales of middling cotton. On Saturday last she hauled one of the bales to Meridian and sold it, realizing the handsome little sum of $130, and holds the other bale for higher prices.

## FROM JACKSONVILLE.

[Special Correspondence of the Quincy Whig.]

### A Gossipy Letter relating to Matters Social, Matrimonial, Skatorial, Musical, Personal, Velocipedic and Dramatic.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 27th, 1869.

DEAR WHIG: Taking into consideration the frequent and ever pleasant interchange of friendly visits between Quincians and "Athenians," and the direct and convenient railroad connection of the two places, is it strange that we should feel that "Items of Interest" from here-abouts would be perused gladly by your many readers?

Social and business relations between two cities like these will engender mutual feelings of interest in all matters pertaining to them.

SOCIETY,

In Jacksonville, this winter, has not been characterized by any particular gayeties; in fact, we believe that there has been less than the usual amount of party-giving and party-going. Still, there has been quite a number of large stylish and, withal, pleasant private gatherings.

WEDDINGS

have been the leading social feature of the season. Great inroads have been made into the ranks of the maidens and bachelors of upper-tendom. Many have celebrated the tying of

"The knot there is no untying."

with formal ceremony, in crowded churches and by *recherche* entertainments at the houses of proud papas and mammas soon after, whereat rich bridal *trousseaus* and costly wedding gifts might be admired by the invited guests. Others have pursued a simpler, and less ostentatious, course.

The number of brides in the city has even started quite a friendly rivalry among them, and at some of the larger gatherings this winter four and even five newly married couples have been present with all the finery and beaming countenances characteristic of Young American "honey-moons."

BUSINESS

here is at present remarkably dull. The season opened well, and the "holiday trade" in all lines of business was never better. But the continuance of the "open" weather, causing an almost continuously impassable condition of the roads leading into the city for more than a month past, has almost stagnated trade. Wholesalers and retailers, big dealers and little ones, are all waiting patiently for "steady" weather, bright skies and good roads. The spring trade is expected to be larger than usual on account of the dulness of late.

THE WEATHER

has indeed been strangely perverse and fickle, even for this proverbially fickle climate. An entire winter, without sleighing or skating worth speaking of, is a novelty. To be sure there have been times, and it was so during the first two days of this week, when

> "Gently as lilies shed their leaves,
> When summer days are fair,
> The feathery snow came floating down
> Like blossoms in the air,"

but, alas for youthful hopes and plans of merry sleighrides, suppers and frolics, the pure flakes wasted their sweetness on desert-ed roads, deserted, forsooth, because of their terrible *hilliness*.

Our new skating park, the cause of so many blissful anticipations, has also been of little use, barring two short reigns of the "Ice King." At all other times the visitor could truly, as well as poetically, exclaim—

> "I feel like one who treads alone
> Some banquet hall deserted."

We are, indeed, sorry that Jacksonville's first venture in this line has been the cause of financial loss to those immediately interested in the enterprise.

VELOCIPEDIANA.

Jacksonville, like Quincy, in lieu of the skatorial excitement and amusement, is trying to "ride" the latest American "hobby." Only one of the two-wheeled sensation, y'clept velocipede, has reached us; but its enterprising owner, who intends to supply the demand for the article from this section, has hired a hall and rents out his wonderful beast by the hour. Here, truly, "there is no rest for the wicked" creature, and by day and night (being engaged often as far as 36 hours ahead), it continues its work of precipitating daring mortals into the air, colliding with brick walls and rushing frantically over by-standers.

Several, by dint of perseverance, long legs, and the ignoring of such slight wounds as broken probosces, or blackened eyes, have become quite expert, and we expect soon to see them riding about the streets and monopolizing the sidewalks, without paying a cent for horse feed or driver's salary.

CONCERT.

Musical treats have not been quite as numerous as usual this winter. To be sure minstrel troupes have visited us frequently, but, for high-toned, first class performances, we have had to wait until this week. On Tuesday evening, the first grand Philharmonic Concert of 1869 came off at Strawn's Hall, attracting, by its promise of a rich feast of music, a very large audience, and we feel assured that none were disappointed. Those familiar with the concerts of other days missed some fine and favorite voices, but others are taking their places. Miss Rhoads (upon the violin), Miss Benzinger (upon the piano-forte), and the director, Prof. T. D. Nutting (upon the flute), furnished most acceptable instrumental music. The solos of Miss Kate Smith and others were delightful, and the whole affair a perfect success.

THE DRAMA.

Of course, so highly moral a town as Jacksonville would not support or countenance a theatre, but the love of good dramatic representation so natural to the human family has been satisfied by some unexceptionable pieces played by home amateurs, for some good cause. Last night "London Assurance" and "The Maid of Munster" were given at Strawn's Hall, for the benefit of "The Odeon," that elephantine literary project to supply the city with a library, reading room, art gallery, courses of lectures, concerts, free evening schools, and everything else needed, except water-works. The cast of characters was excellent, and developed much natural talent for the conception and representation of *dramatis personæ*. The acting of Messrs W. H. & C. A. Edgar, and C. H. TenEyck and Misses Osgood, Robb and King was highly praiseworthy, and duly appreciated by the immense audience of our best citizens present. The plays will be repeated next week by request.

LECTURES.

A customary reliance for winter entertainment, here, has been the Lecture Course. This season, however, we have been favored with but few exhibitions of lecturing ability. The chief drawback to a full successful course has been the exorbitant prices demanded by professional speakers, and the slim audiences which of late have greeted all ro-trum visitors but the sensational class.

"The Odeon" has given us a good "Home course"—Dr. J. M. Gregory, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, and Prof. W. H. DeMotte. Dr. Newton Bateman is promised for next week, with Prof. J. B. Turner to close the series soon after.

The "Phi Alphas," of Illinois College, have procured for us the privilege of hearing Senator Pomeroy of Kansas and "Mark Twain." They expect the voluble George Francis Train after a while, we learn.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. S. S. Hunting, of your city, is to preach in our place to-morrow, in the old Methodist church.—Whether or no this portends the formation of a Unitarian Society, we cannot say.

The subject of water works for the city, and especially for the State Institutions, which has been agitating the community and the Legislature for some time, has assumed a slightly different aspect by the striking of a splendid stream of water, 128 feet below the surface of the ground, on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum property, which it is thought will furnish an amply sufficient supply for that institution.

The abandonment of the new hotel depot for the T. W. & W. R. W. in the western part of the city, as announced in the WHIG, lasted just one day, and passenger trains are stopping as formerly at the foot of Church street. The sudden change was rather inexplicable.

The excitement in regard to the McConnel tragedy has all died away. Robinson, the supposed murderer, lies in jail awaiting his trial in April. Public sentiment is divided as to his guilt or innocence. CHARLIE.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Union Pacific is still blocked with snow for many miles. No trains either way from Wasatch since the 12th of February. The latest overland advices from New York are to the 6th inst.

William A. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major U. S. army, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at Point Saint Jose.

The Congressional Amendment to the Constitution, allowing universal suffrage was received at Carson City by telegraph and submitted to both Houses of the Nevada Legislature yesterday, and made the special order for Monday next. The ratification of the Amendment is doubtful. The opinion prevails that it permits Asiatics to become citizens.

Alaska advices to the 9th of February states that two white men, while on a trading expedition were killed by the Kaikee Indians, near Sitka, in revenge for the death of their friends shot by sentries, at Sitka.

The U. S. Steamer Saginaw with Gen. Davis and staff, was about to leave for Kaikee.

MONTREAL, March, 1.—Railway travel is still obstructed. No trains left here east or West for three days. The Athabasco Railroad is so completely snowed in that it will be abandoned for the season

In some places snow lies in drifts nearly thirty feet deep.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—The Clem murder trial closed Saturday night. The Judge's charge to the jury is considered strong for the State, and it is generally believed Mrs. Clem will be convicted.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—The jury in the case of Nancy E. Clem, for the murder of Jacob Young and wife, at Cold Spring, last September, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Her counsel moved for a new trial.

NEW BURYPORT, Mass., March 1.—Leonard Choate, recently arrested at the West, was arraigned to-day. Fifteen seperate charges of incendiarism were presented. He plead not guilty. The trial is assigned for the 8th inst.

NASHVILLE, March 1.—A dispatch from Pulaski states that a white man of Col. Gamble's command, stationed near that place, went to the cabin of a negro, pretending to have orders for his arrest, sent him off, and took his daughter, 13 years, old into the woods and ravished her. The negro returned, found his daughter absent and went with a party of friends and arrested the soldier and placed him in charge of a colored guard. He attempted to escape but was shot and beaten and left in a dying condition. Col. Gamble investigated the affair and justified the negroes. He is doing all he can to enforce discipline among the militia, against whom the negroes are much excited.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Postmaster Kelly has been authorized to send all mails for California and the Pacific coast by steamer to-day, and to retain all the subsequent mail matter till the 11th and 21st inst.

C. D. Robinson, a stock broker, who was reported to have absconded Saturday with a large amount of bonds and money, returned to his office this morning.

Vanderbilt having compelled the Transportation Companies and the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to come to his terms, put the freight charges to Chicago back to the old rates to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Supreme Court to-day in the case of the Board of Supervisors of Lee county, Iowa, *vs.* the United States *ex. rel.* Evans Rogers, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois. In the case of the county of Lee, Iowa, *vs.* the same judgment was also affirmed.

Gen. Grant, it is said by his intimate friends will not resign his office of General of the army, as he considers it will expire on his inauguration as President.

The interest manifested in visiting the Army headquarters is kept up with unabated fervor and ever since this morning remarkably lively. The number, anxious to pay their respects to Gen Grant as well as Gen. Sherman exceeded that of any day during the winter. Senators, members of the House of Representatives, officers of the army, clergyman and civilians are present in force. All applications for office under Grant met with positive denials.

Gen. Sherman is devoting the greater portion of his time to the consideration of matters connected with the army.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—General Grant, in an interview, yesterday, with a number of Southerners, in reply to the question whether there would be any change of military commanders in the South, said there would. He said Gen. Thomas would be retained in Tennessee, and that some idea might be formed of what he would do from his retention. He replied to the question whether Sheridan would be returned to New Orleans, that he would remain in the West at present to continue the suppression of the Indian troubles.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A Washington special says the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill have agreed upon the report. The House Committee receded from the Butler amendment, consolidating the South American missions, leaving them as at present represented, with Ministers resident

Another special gives a rumor that Gen. Steadman, who left New Orleans for Cuba, a few days since, was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, on his arrival, for alleged connection with the revolutionary movement. The same special says the report that Col. Webster, of General Grant's Staff, had been notified of his appointment as Marshal of the District of Columbia is correct, and that Illinois will furnish an occupant for that office.

The crowd of visitors to Army Headquarters continues undiminished. Several delegations from Southern States called during the day. The interviews were brief and of no special interest.

An immense number of visitors to the Inaugural ceremonies are in the city. The last Cabinet meeting under the present administration was held to-day. The members were all present.

BOSTON, March, 1.—Private dispatches from Washington announces that the U. S. Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of the Agawan Woolen Co., *vs.* Zeben D. Jourdon confirming the validity of the Goulding patents. The decision involves several million of dollars and effected the whole woolen manufacturing interests of the country.

NEW YORK, March, 2.—A *nolle prosequi* in the case of J. C. Braine, the Chesapeake pirate, was entered in the U. S. Circuit Court at Brooklyn yesterday, under directions from Attorney General Evarts.

Braine was then discharged and left the court in a hack saying that he would go to Savannah where his relations reside.

The board of police has prepared a bill and will have it presented soon to the Legislature, modifying essentially the existing laws.

BOSTON, Mch. 2.—The Chief of Police received orders to suppress all public masked balls on and after the 4th inst.

The Legislative Committee on the liquor question is expected to present favorable reports, one favoring the old prohibition law, a second allowing the sale of cider and ale, a third allowing grocers and apothecaries to sell liquor, not to be drank on the premises, and a fourth not to meddle with the subject at all.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A dispatch to the *Journal* from Cairo states that Frank Hardy and Willie Taylor, who murdered J. H. Rice, of Shamrock, Ohio, a few days since, came to Cairo on the steamer Groesbeck to-day, and were arrested. Hardy was the step son of the murdered man, and, according to their voluntary confession, struck the fatal blow. They say that they were in the barn bottling wine, of which they drank so freely as to become intoxicated, and were reprimanded by Rice. A quarrel ensued, during which Hardy struck his step father with a hatchet on the head, killing him instantly.

JACKSON, Miss., March 1.—A large fire this morning burned *Clarion* newspaper job office and bookbindery. Loss $2,500, partly insured.

George C. Eyrich's book and stationery store was also burned. Loss $15,000, insured.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The *Clarion* will resume its publication to morrow.

STERLING, Ill., Mch. 1.—A fire on Sunday morning destroyed three frame buildings known as the old Post Office corner, occupied as stores and shops. Total loss about $7,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

HARFORD, Conn., March 2.—A fire this morning destroyed the block known as "Woods Building" involving, in the aggregate loss of various occupants, of about forty thousand dollars. Loss on building twenty thousand.

The office of the *Times* newspaper was in the building and was entirely destroyed. The *Times* does not suspend publication, being printed today in the *Courant* office

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 1.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day and passed to a third reading and engrossed providing for the issue of five millions thirty years six per cent. gold bonds, for the payment of which the guaranty of the United States Government is to be obtained; the bonds to be put on the market and sold or hypothecated for loans. All proceeds of such bonds to be appropriated exclusively for the building and repair of the levees and other public works under the control of the Board of Public Works. Payment of interest and principal are provided by special tax, and the proceeds of all swamp lands otherwise undisposed of.

A joint resolution ratifying the 15th article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed both Houses to-day.

## MISSOURI ITEMS.

Mexico, has a velocipede.

St. Louis has two respectable schools.

David Crooks has been appointed postmaster at Trenton.

A child was burnt to death at Kansas City, while playing with matches a few days ago.

The railroad bridge at Rockford is now being torn away, preparatory to the erection of a new one.

A man named Pickett narrowly escaped drowning while cutting ice at St. Joseph last Saturday.

Judge Dunn, one of the oldest citizens of Platte county, died at his house in Weston on Tuesday.

E. Y. Cowgill, late editor of the LaGrange *Democrat* died at Canton on the 20th ult., of consumption.

The Missouri Valley Railroad will commenced running regular passenger and freight trains to Kansas City on Monday.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad company is putting up immense quantities of ice at Council Bluffs, for shipment

Mr. M. Settle, Principal of the district school of Shelbina narrowly escaped death by an overdose of belladonna a few days ago.

Mrs. Brooks, aged about 75 years, while ascending a flight of stairs at Mexico, a few days since, fell and fractured her thigh bone.

A new paper called the Holt County *Journal* has been established at Forrest City, Messrs. Thomas and Robert Frame publishers.

Mr. John J. Wilkerson, of Chillicothe, was killed by a horse he was riding falling upon him while driving cattle a few days ago.

D. L. Kost, editor of the Gallatin *Missourian*, has been appointed superintendent of Registration for the Fourth Senatorial district.

A colored man confined in jail in Mexico, for stealing a horse, escaped on Wednesday evening by crawling out of the top of the building.

An insurance man had a spree in Hannibal the other day, during which he was robbed of $1,000. He has since joined the Good Templars.

James A. McFarland, Representative in the Missouri General Assembly from Penicott County, died at his residence in that county on the 14th ult.

Two boys, named Rudefelt and Ostermeyer, were drowned in a pond in St. Louis on Thursday last by the breaking of the ice while they were crossing.

The Opera House at St. Joseph was burned on Sunday morning last. Loss on building $5,000. The Sangamo Insurance Company at Springfield Ill., lose $2,000.

The engine house of the North Missouri Railroad at Moberly, Mo., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th ult. An engine and considerable property were destroyed.

The City Council of Liberty, Mo., publish an order in the *Tribune* requiring *occupants* of lots in the cemetery to appear before that body and establish their right to the premises.

Samuel Brown, C. A. Crawford, and Wm. Hodge, conductors on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and held to bail in $500 at Peoria.

Thomas Freeman, a well-known Missouri bushwhacker and guerrilla, who has been lobbying about Jefferson City for some time past, has been excluded from the Hall of the House of Representatives by special resolution.

A car on the Missouri Valley Railroad was thrown from the track at Block station a few days ago, in consequence of the drawing of spikes by a man who had been ejected from the cars. Several passengers were more or less bruised.

A German named Hale, living near Hudson, suspecting, from noises about his stalls, a few nights since that horse-thieves were about, fired at random, and next morning discovered that he had killed one of his most valuable horses.

Messrs. M. C. Hawkins and F. G. Risk have sold out their interest in the Canton Savings Bank to Messrs. N. Wolfiln and Lewis. The new board of officers are as follows: N. Wolfiln, President; W. Ellis, Vice President; J. F. Lewis, Cashier.

A company is soon to be organized in Booneville for the purpose of turning that city into a watering [illegible] The waters of Chouteau [illegible] nine miles distant from [illegible] were to be conveyed in [illegible] to that city, and build[illegible] erected, all at an [illegible] $10,000.

# The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
# REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1869.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of our subscribers have fallen into arrears for their paper. Their neglect is a source of inconvenience to us, and we hope they will remit the amount due us. Each person's account is shown on the address label, and each one can see how he stands by referring to it. The paper is liable to be stopped in all cases of continued neglect.

## OFFICIAL BLANKS.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS and all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to send us their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

## POETRY.

### A Threnody.

BY MARGARET ELLIOT.

I.

A little more anxious waiting,
A little more wringing of hands,
As the roar of the waves grows louder,
And the mad waves break on the sands.

II

A little more eager gazing,
A little more holding of breath,
And the heart strings snap asunder
Ere the heart is stilled by death.

III

A little more anxious waiting,
A little more wringing of hands;
The waves roll in with their burden,
And the corpse lies high on the sands.

### "Sound Upon the Goose."

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE.

Id iss a long dime, now here, in Bensylfania Shtate,
All in der down of Harrisburg dere rosed a ferce de-bate,
Tween families oll gooses, and dose vhere none vere foundt—
If goose might, by common law, go squanderin aroundt!

Dose who vere not pe-gifted mit gooses, und vere p-or,
All schvear de law forbid dis crime, by shtinge und certain shure.
But de goose holders teclare a goose great liberdy did need,
And to pen dem oop was gruel, and a moudt con Christ an teed.

And den suderlarty itself did soon refeal,
Of aristograts who kept no goose, pecause t'was nod ehandeel,
Dey did not vish de sploddering goose shouldt on deir pafemends hiss;
So dey sholued de anti-goosets, or de sonder lower glass!'

Here Breitmann led his shdeam out "Dis shdory goes to show
Dat in polediks, ash lager, virtus in medio
De drecks lek at de pottom—de skoom floats high in teed;
Boot ras bier in de mittle, says an goot old Sherman lied.

"Und shust apout elegdion dimes de scoom und dreeds ve see,
Have a jolly Wahl verwandtschaft, or eleetion sym-pathie."
"Dis is very vine,' says Misder Twine, "vot here you introduce,
Mit your bermission I'll gracht on mit my shdory of de goose.

"A gandordate for Sheriff de goose-beholders run,
Who schvear de goose de noblest dings vot valk pe-neat de sun,
For de goose safe de Capitol in Rome long dimes ago,
Und Harrisburg need safe mighty pad, ash all de know.

"Acainst dis mighty Goose man, anoder veller rose,
Who keeped himself ungommon shtill ven oders came to blows,
Und if any ask how 'was he shoot, his vriends wouldt vink so loose,
Und say, et ash dey dapped deir nose 'He's soundt oopon de goose!'

"He's O K' oopon de subject, sheese put your pile on dat;
On dis varticlar questi-n he intends to coot it fat.'
So de veller cot elegded pefore de be pie foundt
Oo vich site of der goose it vas he shtick so awful soundt."

—From "Breitmann in Politics," in March No. of Lippincott's Magazine.

## TRIFLES.

How to ride a velocipede—Straddle a saddle, then paddle and skedaddle.

A Cockney's question—"Is haughty-culture commendable in farmer's daughters?"

The "hoop question" has two sides—woman takes the in and the men the outside.

If you wish to fatten a thin baby, throw it out of the window and it will come down plump.

Love is better than a pair of spec-

## ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1.

SENATE—Mr. Boyd reported back from the Committee on Judiciary a number of bills, among them the Lake Front bill which was ordered to a third reading.

The special order being a bill to fund and provide for the payment of railroad debts by cities, counties and towns was taken up and its passage urged in speeches of marked ability by Messrs. Casey, McManus, Fort, Minor and Harlan.

Mr. Adams opposed it.

Mr. Strevell, on behalf of the pages of the Senate, presented to Lieut. Gov. Dougherty a neat gold-headed cane. The Lieutenant Governor, on receiving it, thanked the donors by name, and trusted they would become great and good men.

Mr. Ward presented the minority report of the Judiciary Committee against the passage of the Lake Front bill, which was ordered printed.

Pending the discussion on the bill to pay railroad debts, the Senate adjourned to half past two. The whole afternoon was taken up in debate on the merits of the bill.

HOUSE.—A resolution was introduced into the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee, requiring the Governor to furnish each honorably discharged Illinois soldier a suitable testimonial.

The Speaker submitted a communication from Mr. Paschal in reference to furnishing certain copies of his Annotations, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A resolution in reference to furnishing members with a bound copy of the Session Journal or Register, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill appropriating $35,000 for the improvement of the Little Wabash river was reported back by substitute, which was adopted and made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The standing and select committees reported back a number of bills. Bill to prevent cruelty to animals, to organize militia of Illinois, to protect fair grounds and fair ground property, to incorporate Alton and St. Charles Ferry Company, to amend charter of Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, to prevent prize fighting, were ordered to a third reading.

Bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in this State, and bill in relation to fees of States Attorneys in the 11th circuit were indefinitely postponed. The Centralia School bill was amended and referred to committee on Education.

A resolution requiring a separate vote on all bills appropriating money from the treasury was referred to the Finance committee.

A resolution was adopted requesting our Representatives in Congress to aid in procuring an appropriation for the establishment of a Naval station at Mound City; also a resolution requesting a more equitable distribution of the National Bank circulation.

At half-past two o'clock the special order, the State House bill was taken up. After some debate, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith in the chair, and proceeded to consider the bill. Mr. Dinsmoor offered a substitute to the bill. Mr. Kenyon withdrew the substitute offered by him on Friday. Mr. Bailey offered a substitute which was read at length.—It requires the Governor to appoint three discreet persons as Commissioners, discharge S. C. Weber the present Secretary: requires that full plans and specifications be prepared to be submitted to the Governor, who shall have them examined by competent architects; limits the total cost to $3,000,000, plans and specifications to be prepared and sent to the Penitentiary Commissioners who shall employ convict labor in preparing all the material possible, stone, iron, etc. Authorizes the leasing or condemnation of necessary quarries in the neighborhood of Joliet appropriates $325,000 per annum for 1869 and '70, the Commissioners to appoint their Secretary, and to make contracts without advertising for all material below $3,000, all other contracts to be approved by the Governor.

Mr. Dinsmoor's substitute is similar, except that it instructs the Governor to appoint a practical architect and a practical builder, who, with Jacob Bunn, Jas. H. Beveridge and Jas. C. Robinson, shall be the Commissioners to superintend the erection of the building. I am of opinion that the latter substitute will be adopted. There is no apparent opposition to making an appropriation to carry on the work, the only question is as to the manner in which it will be expended.

SPRINGFIELD, March, 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Snapp introduced a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 10th inst., to meet on the 11th of April, and that they adjourn *sine die* April 14th doing no business after the recess except receiving executive messages. Laid over.

The Governor's message vetoing the bill authorizing the city of Bloomington to issue bonds to reimburse the Chicago & Bloomington Railroad for locating their machine shops there, was called up, pending its consideration, Mr. Ward, by consent, introduced two bills which had been prepared to meet the views of the ladies in charge of the Women's suffrage movement; one to amend the law relative to wills; also, in relation to earnings of married women; also one prepared by Mrs. Bradwell relative to publishing the laws of the State in the Chicago *Legal News*. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The following bills were passed: to incorporate Milton City; to incorporate Yates City: to amend an Act incorporating Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad: providing for holding an additional term of Courts in the 8th Circuit.

The veto message was then taken up, and the question being shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's objections:

Mr. McNulta urged its passage giving a statement of the reasons for introducing the bill and its importance to Bloomington.

Mr. Ward thought the Governors' objections were well taken and the Senate should carefully consider them. The point is that public taxes were proposed to be levied for the benefit of a private corporation. The veto was based on justice and reason, and he hoped the Senate would vote in accordance with it.

Mr. Munn must dissent from the views of the Governor, as expressed in the veto message. Other lawyers, as eminent and learned as the Governor, took an opposite view, and he thought they were right, and hoped the bill would pass.

The debate occupied the whole morning session, and the bill was passed:

AYES—Casey, Dore, Epler, Flagg, Fort, Harlan, McManus, McNulta, Munn, Nicholson, Pinckney, Shepherd, Snapp, Strevell, Turney, 15.

NAYS—Boyd, Crawford, Fuller, Patton, Tincher, VanDorsten, Ward, Woodson, 8.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

The afternoon was taken up in passing bills in omnibus, when a large number were put through.

HOUSE—The House Standing Committee reported back a number of bills.

Bill making appropriation for the Institution for the Blind and for the Hospital for the Insane, in aid of the Soldiers' College, and bill in relation to the earnings of married women were ordered to a third reading. The enacting clause was stricken from a bill for the protection of holders of insurance policies in this State.

The resolution in regard to a soldiers memorial was referred to the committee on Finance.

A resolution was adopted to fur-

# The Weekly Whig,
## AND REPUBLICAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH, 3, 1849.


### POETRY.

#### Retribution in Politics.

Thank God, the day has come at last, when all the world can see
The curse of the country (in spite of her glory)
Has been the curse of slavery;
And that curse has overtaken, in the hour of its power,
Those who have been its worshippers, and those who have been its slaves.

Three words were spoken, in the course of a conversation between my self, Friend Mr. John Irvin, gratified overseer and myself, built upon the following circumstance: Some time in the month of May, in the year of our natural friend, the few, Henry Ford, Esq., of Jefferson township, Indiana, in the county of Bartholomew, in the State aforesaid, has been a guest of very Southern hospitality, and has, by the kindness of his friends, been introduced to those who lived in the neighborhood. A party of society, consisting to a large and genuine, not owing by the man of the house, Mr. Ford, and his friends were also by her husband and Mr. Ford, and the lady of the house, and payment obstinately refused.

"Now, gentlemen," said the right honorable Mr. Ford, "I am a stranger, and I cannot consent to this. I am informed that this liberality is a custom of the country, and that I am expected to pay for my entertainment, which I am willing to do, and I do not see why I should not do so."

"You know," continued Mr. Irwin, "that we have been your guests now in this poor soul's case, and you will be my guests when I visit Indiana again."

This very afternoon the boat-hands, who had been at work on the levee at the mouth of Harding creek, you know these creeks are very small, and I will then convey it with my own hands to the boat, and you can go on board."

"I do not have never done a better thing in my life," said the lady, who listened to it."

"Child's work. It is not above a couple of miles. The path across the fields is very pleasant, and I will be glad to walk with you."

"Yes, by a good deal," I answered, "it is very pleasant to walk with you."

"Well, I should like one certainly," said the lady, "but I am afraid I am little delicacy about introducing a gentleman to my husband, and I am afraid that Mr. Harding, himself, or with my friend Mr. Irwin, would be considered as a very unusual circumstance in the world."

"I am afraid," said the latter of this opinion, and having some letters to write, I will not accompany you, but I will be very glad to see you on your quietest, now, and you may depend upon it that I will be there."

"Then you have never done a better thing in your life," said the lady, "and I will then convey it with my own hands to the boat, and you can go on board."

"I shall never do it